

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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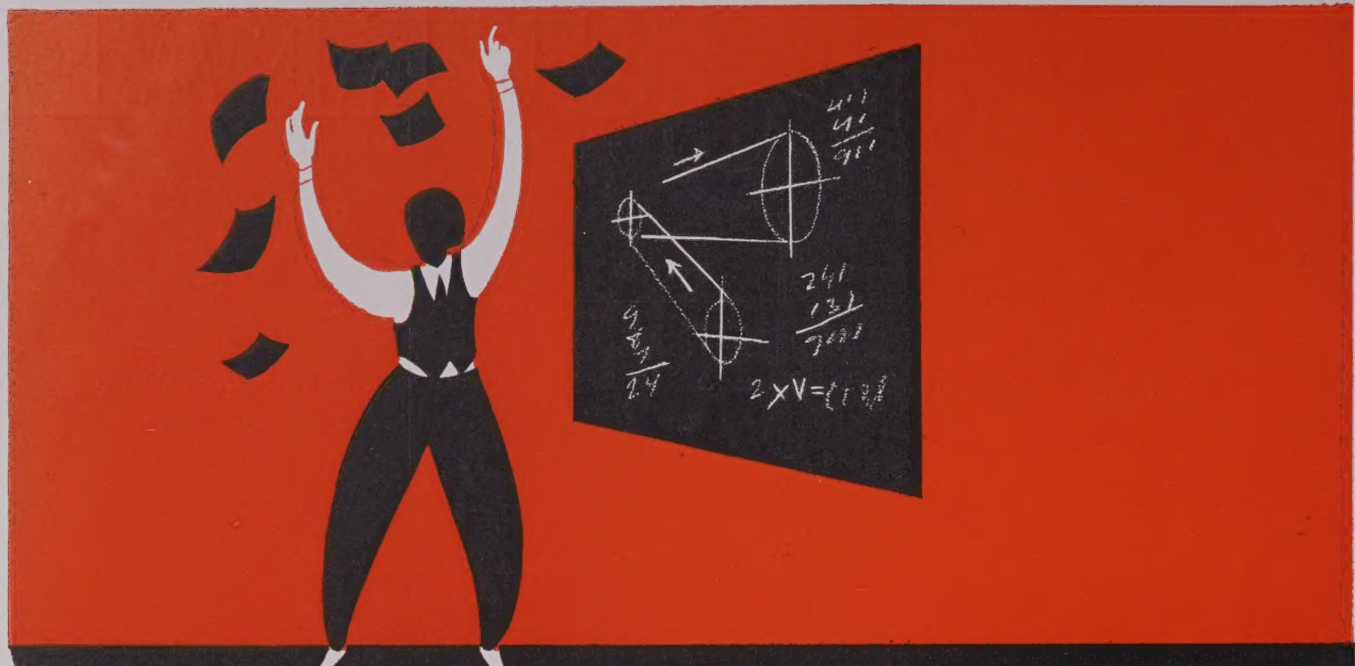
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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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**SOLVE YOUR SPEED REDUCTION PROBLEMS**

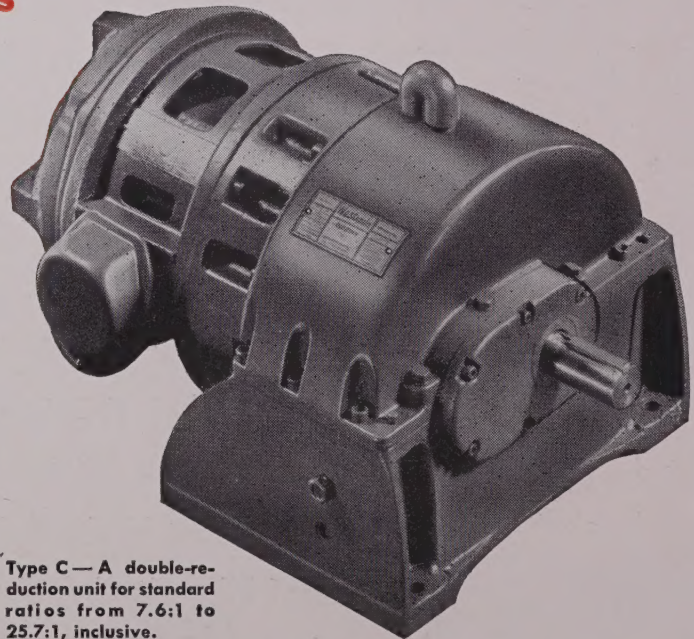
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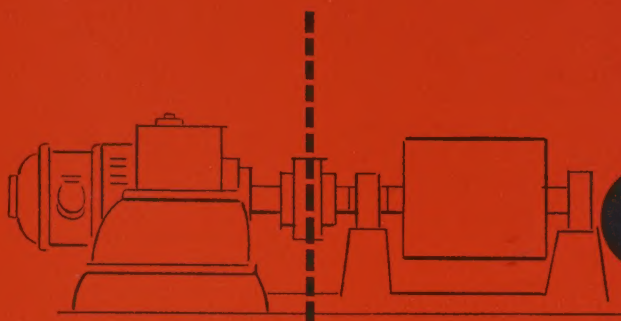


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4

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5

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6

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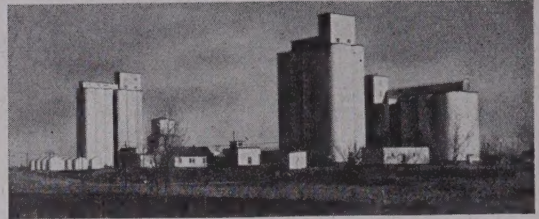
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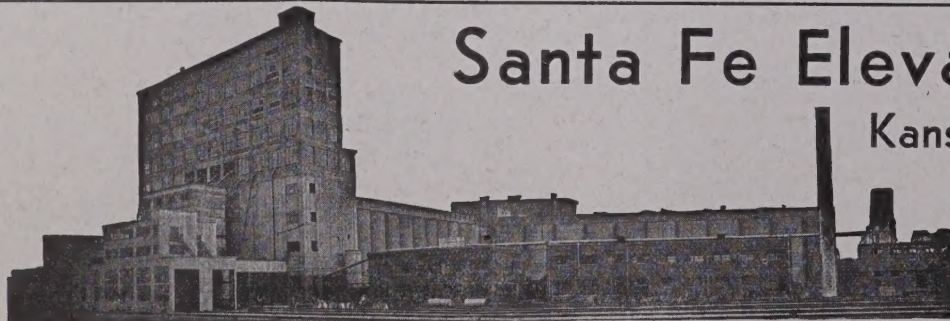
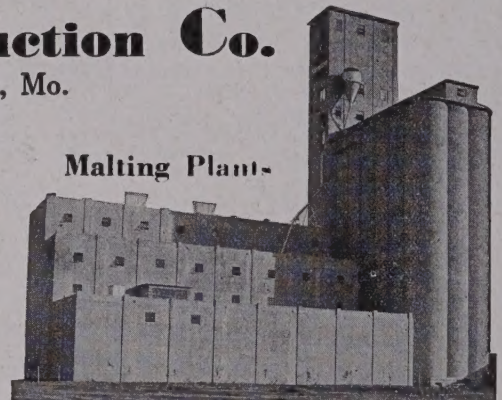
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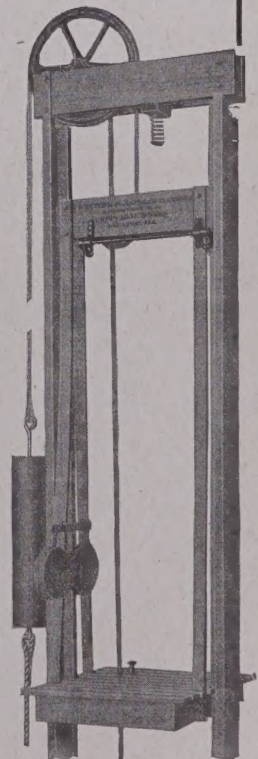
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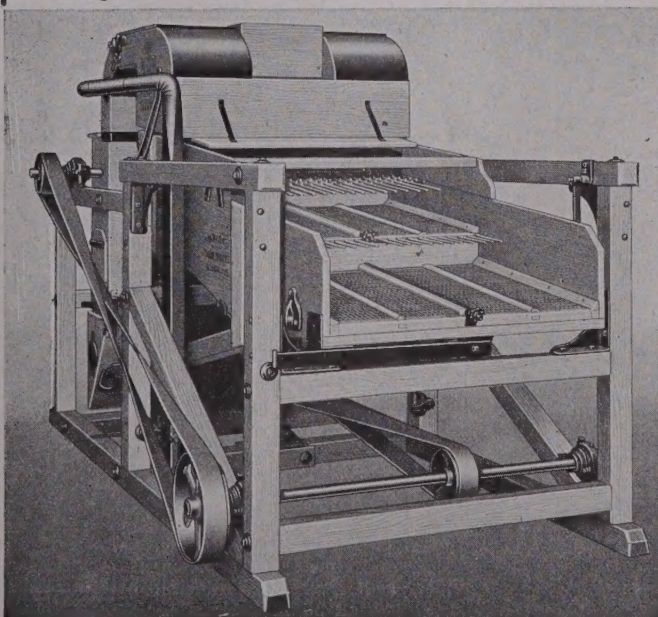
**WRITE FOR OUR  
CATALOGUES No.  
40 AND No. 28 —**

**A NEW AND COMPLETE  
LISTING OF YOUR  
MACHINERY NEEDS**

## UNION IRON WORKS

ENGINEERS — FOUNDERS  
MACHINISTS AND SHEET  
METAL WORKERS

**DECATUR, ILLINOIS**





# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—9500 bu. elevator located on CGW Ry. in So. Cent. Iowa. Write Wm. N. Plymat, 710 Ins. Exchange Bldg., Des Moines 8, Iowa.

**SOUTHERN MICHIGAN** Elevator and feed mill for sale. Good retail and wholesale business in grain, feed and coal. Located at Athens, Mich. E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana, Ind.

### FOR SALE

Grain elevator located on Pennsylvania Railroad, Sandusky, Ohio. 14,000 bushel capacity. Electric power, fully equipped. THE O & M SEED COMPANY, GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—concrete and steel elevator. On B. & O. R. R. 15,000 bu. capacity. New 60-hp. power unit, good feed and coal point. Well located and convenient to operate. \$7,000 will buy it. Address 92P1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**STILLWELL, IND.**—Grain elevator and land 9 Mi. S. E. of LaPorte, good machinery and buildings on Grand Trunk and Nickel Plate R.R. Long established, proven money maker. No competition. Widow must sell. Address 92S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MERITORIOUS ITEM OR LINE WANTED FOR SALE TO ELEVATORS, FEED AND SEED DEALERS, HARDWARE AND ALLIED TRADES

OUR ORGANIZATION WELL ESTABLISHED AND HIGHLY REGARDED IN THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, INDIANA AND PARTS OF OHIO, IOWA AND MISSOURI. ITEMS HAVING SALES APPEAL TO BOTH CITY AND FARM TRADE PREFERRED.

WILL ACT AS MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE, OR AS DISTRIBUTOR WHO WILL BUY AND WAREHOUSE IN OUR OWN CHICAGO PLANT.

Address

92 S 5 Grain & Feed Journals,  
Chicago 4, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANTED**—Position as manager of terminal grain elevator operation. Many years' experience in the grain business, well qualified, best of references. Address 92R3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**MANAGER** with 25 years' experience in co-operative and independent elevators in Iowa desires to make connection with grain, feed or seed firm on the West Coast. Past records will stand inspection and elevators under my management were money makers. Can make change on month notice. Write 92R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnlms., Chicago.

**CRUSHER**—Sprout-Waldron "Monarch." Real bargain. H. Roy Mosnat, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

**For Sale**—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One double compartment official Brown-Duvel moisture tester, electric. Farmers Elevator, Westgate, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—Good used 12x18 Allis Flaking Roll complete with motor and V-Belts. Price \$900.00. Wm. Hagemester, Hemingford, Nebr.

**FOR SALE**—One Stationary Boss Air Blast Carloader. No. N6. Used very little, like new. B. I. Holser & Co., Walkerton, Ind.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Complete rope drive, 500 feet of 1½ inch rope complete with grooved sheaves and swinging tension yoke. This drive was used only one season. Priced right. O. L. Barr Grain Co., Bicknell, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—2 Dbl. 9x18 S. W. Ballbearing Rolls, full; 1 Dbl. 9x24 S. W. Ballbearing Roll, full; 1—3 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 1—0-¾ Plan Sifter, 6 Sections; a lot of other items. Write for what you want, may have it. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South 2nd Street, Louisville 8, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—Used No. 1 Cornwall cleaner complete with screens. Used Union Iron Works Western Sheller about 600 bu. capacity. Both in working condition but too small for our use. Priced right. O. L. Barr Grain Co., Bicknell, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—1 Anglo American continuous molasses feed mixer—3 ton per hour capacity. Inclusive of motor driven pump, gauges, 15 HP motor direct connected and 300 gal. molasses tank. J. E. HAGAN MILL MACHINERY, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—1—22 in. Diamond Huller Grinder with 2—20 HP. motors; 1 Diamond Huller Shaker Scalper with pulley; 1 Head Pulley; 1 Shaft with boxes; 1 Boot pulley with shaft; 4 other pulleys; 6 feet shaft with 2 boxes; 38 ft. belting with cups; 1 compensating starter. Dovray Grain Co., Dovray, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., one ½ ton Robinson Horizontal batch mixer, 1000 lbs. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

## MILL MACHINERY

24" Sprout Waldron motor driven attrition mill. Robinson crusher with jack shaft and motor. Sprout Waldron corn sheller. Three bucket elevators, shafting, hangers and pulleys. 10 HP, 20 HP, and 25 HP. Fairbanks Morse type Y oil engines. Large stock REBUILT GUARANTEED motors all makes, types and sizes. No priorities required. Complete stock list, Bulletin No. 75, mailed free on request. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

## A Trial Order

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

## CORN COBS

Want to buy Corn Cobs at stations in Illinois and Indiana to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds.

Send your Cobs to war in synthetic rubber.

Also want  
**SHELLED CORN**

Wire or write

**Chas. P. Noell**

Covington, Tenn.



**MACHINES WANTED**

WANTED—60' to 100' spiral steel conveyor and couplings complete. Ney Co-operative Grain Co., Ney, Ohio.

WANTED—One-ton vertical feed mixer. One 5-hp. Cyclone blower elevator. Pioneer Land & Loan Co., Warren, Minn.

WANTED to buy seed cleaner. Recent model in good condition. Send full particulars and price. Burk Elevator Company, Decatur, Ind.

**BEANS FOR SALE**

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

**ADDRESS WANTED**

ADDRESS WANTED of John Hogg, formerly located at Wolcott, Ind. Charles S. Clark, 327 So. La Salle St., Room 729, Chicago 4, Ill.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**BATES Grain Company****RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS**

BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Phone Victor 7656

Argentine tankage amounting to 2,000 tons has been purchased for use in the United States.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS**

**MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS;** Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—** for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.10 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

**Parity and Farm Prices****PARITY**

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0

1944

Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0

**FARM PRICES**

Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0

1944

Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser.  
If Not—Tell the Journal.

**Daily MARKET RECORD**

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1.10, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables**

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

**Form 3275 Spiral** includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

**Truck Loads to Bushels.** Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds.

**Direct Reduction Grain Tables**

COMPANY BY GRAIN FIELDS, JULY 1957, CHICAGO

# 32 lbs. per bushel - OATS

Weight	Bushels	Weight	Bushels	Weight	Bushels	Weight	Bushels	Weight	Bushels	Weight	Bushels
600	18.75	600	12.50	600	10.71	600	10.00	600	8.57	600	8.00
700	21.88	700	14.58	700	12.50	700	11.67	700	10.00	700	9.33
800	25.00	800	16.67	800	14.29	800	13.33	800	11.43	800	10.67
900	28.13	900	18.75	900	16.07	900	15.00	900	12.86	900	12.00
1000	31.25	1000	20.83	1000	17.86	1000	16.67	1000	14.29	1000	13.33
1100	34.38	1100	22.92	1100	19.64	1100	18.18	1100	15.71	1100	14.67
1200	37.50	1200	25.00	1200	21.43	1200	20.00	1200	17.14	1200	16.00
1300	40.63	1300	27.08	1300	23.21	1300	21.67	1300	18.57	1300	17.33
1400	43.75	1400	29.17	1400	25.00	1400	23.33	1400	20.00	1400	18.67
1500	46.88	1500	31.25	1500	26.79	1500	25.00	1500	21.43	1500	20.00
1600	50.00	1600	33.33	1600	28.57	1600	26.67	1600	22.86	1600	21.33
1700	53.13	1700	35.42	1700	30.36	1700	28.33	1700	24.29	1700	22.67
1800	56.25	1800	37.50	1800	32.14	1800	30.00	1800	25.71	1800	24.00
1900	59.38	1900	39.58	1900	33.93	1900	31.67	1900	27.14	1900	25.33
2000	62.50	2000	41.67	2000	35.71	2000	33.33	2000	28.57	2000	26.67
2100	65.63	2100	43.75	2100	37.50	2100	35.00	2100	30.00	2100	28.00
2200	68.75	2200	45.83	2200	39.29	2200	36.67	2200	31.43	2200	29.33
2300	71.88	2300	47.92	2300	41.07	2300	38.33	2300	32.86	2300	30.67
2400	75.00	2400	50.00	2400	42.86	2400	40.00	2400	34.29	2400	32.00
2500	78.13	2500	52.08	2500	44.64	2500	41.67	2500	35.71	2500	33.33
2600	81.25	2600	54.17	2600	46.43	2600	43.33	2600	37.14	2600	34.67
2700	84.38	2700	56.25	2700	48.21	2700	45.00	2700	38.57	2700	36.00
2800	87.50	2800	58.33	2800	50.00	2800	46.67	2800	40.00	2800	37.33
2900	90.63	2900	60.42	2900	51.79	2900	48.33	2900	41.43	2900	38.67
3000	93.75	3000	62.50	3000	53.57	3000	50.00	3000	42.86	3000	40.00
3100	96.88	3100	64.58	3100	55.36	3100	51.67	3100	44.29	3100	41.33
3200	100.00	3200	66.67	3200	57.14	3200	53.33	3200	45.71	3200	42.67
3300	103.13	3300	68.75	3300	58.93	3300	55.00	3300	47.14	3300	44.00
3400	106.25	3400	70.83	3400	60.71	3400	56.67	3400	48.57	3400	45.33
3500	109.38	3500	72.92	3500	62.50	3500	58.33	3500	50.00	3500	46.67
3600	112.50	3600	75.00	3600	64.29	3600	60.00	3600	51.43	3600	48.00
3700	115.63	3700	77.08	3700	66.07	3700	61.67	3700	52.86	3700	49.33
3800	118.75	3800	79.17	3800	67.86	3800	63.33	3800	54.29	3800	50.67
3900	121.88	3900	81.25	3900	69.64	3900	65.00	3900	55.71	3900	52.00
4000	125.00	4000	83.33	4000	71.43	4000	66.67	4000	57.14	4000	53.33
4100	128.13	4100	85.42	4100	73.21	4100	68.33	4100	58.57	4100	54.67
4200	131.25	4200	87.50	4200	75.00	4200	70.00	4200	60.00	4200	56.00
4300	134.38	4300	89.58	4300	76.79	4300	71.67	4300	61.43	4300	57.33
4400	137.50	4400	91.67	4400	78.57	4400	73.33	4400	62.86	4400	58.67
4500	140.63	4500	93.75	4500	80.36	4500	75.00	4500	64.29	4500	60.00
4600	143.75	4600	95.83	4600	82.14	4600	76.67	4600	65.71	4600	61.33
4700	146.88	4700	97.92	4700	83.93	4700	78.33	4700	67.14	4700	62.67
4800	150.00	4800	100.00	4800	85.71	4800	80.00	4800	68.57	4800	64.00
4900	153.13	4900	102.08	4900	87.50	4900	81.67	4900	70.00	4900	65.33
5000	156.25	5000	104.17	5000	89.29	5000	83.33	5000	71.43	5000	66.67
5100	159.38	5100	106.25	5100	91.07	5100	85.00	5100	72.86	5100	68.00
5200	162.50	5200	108.33	5200	92.86	5200	86.67	5200	74.29	5200	69.33
5300	165.63	5300	110.42	5300	94.64	5300	88.33	5300	75.71	5300	70.67
5400	168.75	5400	112.50	5400	96.43	5400	90.00	5400	77.14	5400	72.00
5500	171.88	5500	114.58	5500	98.21	5500	91.67	5500	78.57	5500	73.33
5600	175.00	5600	116.67	5600	100.00	5600	93.33	5600	80.00	5600	74.67
5700	178.13	5700	118.75	5700	101.79	5700	95.00	5700	81.43	5700	76.00
5800	181.25	5800	120.83	5800	103.57	5800	96.67	5800	82.86	5800	77.33
5900	184.38	5900	122.92	5900	105.36	5900	98.33	5900	84.29	5900	78.67
6000	187.50	6000	125.00	6000	107.14	6000	100.00	6000	85.71	6000	80.00
6100	190.63	6100	127.08	6100	108.93	6100	101.67	6100	87.14	6100	81.33
6200	193.75	6200	129.17	6200	110.71	6200	103.33	6200	88.57	6200	82.67
6300	196.88	6300	131.25	6300	112.50	6300	105.00	6300	90.00	6300	84.00
6400	200.00	6400	133.33	6400	114.29	6400	106.67	6400	91.43	6400	85.33
6500	203.13	6500	135.42	6500	116.07	6500	108.33	6500	92.86	6500	86.67
6600	206.25	6600	137.50	6600	117.86	6600	110.00	6600	94.29	6600	88.00
6700	209.38	6700	139.58	6700	119.64	6700	111.67	6700	95.71	6700	89.33
6800	212.50	6800	141.67	6800	121.43	6800	113.33	6800	97.14	6800	90.67
6900	215.63	6900	143.75	6900	123.21	6900	115.00	6900	98.57	6900	92.00
7000	218.75	7000	145.83	7000	125.00	7000	116.67	7000	100.00	7000	93.33
7100	221.88	7100	147.92	7100	126.79	7100	118.33	7100	101.43	7100	94.67
7200	225.00	7200	150.00	7200	128.57	7200	120.00	7200	102.86	7200	96.00
7300	228.13	7300	152.08	7300	130.36	7300	121.67	7300	104.29	7300	97.33
7400	231.25	7400	154.17	7400	132.14	7400	123.33	7400	105.71	7400	98.67
7500	234.38	7500	156.25	7500	133.93	7500	125.00	7500	107.14	7500	100.00
7600	237.50	7600	158.33	7600	135.71	7600	126.67	7600	108.57	7600	101.33
7700	240.63	7700	160.42	7700	137.50	7700	128.33	7700	110.00	7700	102.67
7800	243.75	7800	162.50	7800	139.29	7800	130.00	7800	111.43	7800	104.00
7900	246.88	7900	164.58	7900	141.07	7900	131.67	7900	112.86	7900	105.33
8000	250.00	8000	166.67	8000	142.86	8000	133.33	8000	114.29	8000	106.67
8100	253.13	8100	168.75	8100	144.64	8100	135.00	8100	115.71	8100	108.00
8200	256.25	8200	170.83	8200	146.43	8200	136.67	8200	117.14	8200	109.33
8300	259.38	8300	172.92	8300	148.21	8300	138.33	8300	118.57	8300	110.67
8400	262.50	8400	175.00	8400	150.00	8400	140.00	8400	120.00	8400	112.00
8500	265.63	8500	177.08	8500	151.79	8500	141.67	8500	121.43	8500	113.33
8600	268.75	8600	179.17	8600	153.57	8600	143.33	8600	122.86	8600	114.67
8700	271.88	8700	181.25	8700	155.36	8700	145.00	8700	124.29	8700	116.00
8800	275.00	8800	183.33	8800	157.14	8800	146.67	8800	125.71	8800	117.33
8900	278.13	8900	185.42	8900	158.93	8900	148.33	8900	127.14	8900	118.67
9000	281.25	9000	187.50	9000	160.71	9000	150.00	9000	128.57	9000	120.00
9100	284.38	9100	189.58	9100	162.50	9100	151.67	9100	130.00	9100	121.33
9200	287.50	9200	191.67	9200	164.29	9200	153.33	9200	131.43	9200	122.67
9300	290.63	9300	193.75	9300	166.07	9300	155.00	9300	132.86	9300	124.00
9400	293.75	9400	195.83	9400	167.86	9400	156.67	9400	134.29	9400	125.33
9500	296.88	9500	197.92	9500	169.64	9500	158.33	9500	135.71	9500	126.67
9600	300.00	9600	200.00	9600	171.43	9600	160.00	9600	137.14	9600	128.00
9700	303.13	9700	202.08	9700	173.21	9700	161.67	9700	138.57	9700	129.33
9800	306.25	9800	204.17	9800	175.00	9800	163.33	9800	140.00	9800	130.67
9900	309.38	9900	206.25	9900	176.79	9900	165.00	9900	141.43	9900	132.00
10000	312.50	10000	208.33	10000	178.57	10000	166.67	10000	142.86	10000	133.33

FOR DUPLICATE SET ORDER

SETS ORDERED FROM JULY 1957 TO 1958 LBS.

(OVER)

SUPPLIED BY GRAIN & FEED JOURNAL CONSOLIDATED  
CHICAGO



## Shippers Must Help to Win the War

From address of FREEMAN BRADFORD, Traffic Manager Indianapolis Board of Trade before the National Hay Ass'n:

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, it was realized that the existing transportation systems were probably inadequate to handle the immense amount of transportation that would be necessary for the proper conduct of the war. The President, acting under his powers, conferred by the War Time Emergency Act, created the Office of Defense Transportation and it must be said to his credit that in choosing a Director in the person of the late Joseph B. Eastman, he probably picked the best qualified man in the United States. As Director of Defense Transportation he not only had the rail car-

riers but also water and highway carriers under his jurisdiction. Mr. Eastman also formed a committee of 10 shippers from the National Industrial Traffic League to act as consultants and to be the contact committee between his office and the shipping public. I was requested to serve on the committee as representative of the grain and milling industry and have so served for several years.

NEVER in the history of this or any other country has there been such a volume of traffic moved by the railroads than during the present war. We must bear in mind that this movement took place with less equipment and motive power than was possessed by the carriers in 1929 and that due to priorities and war necessities very little new equipment has been constructed and delivered to the carriers. This program was only made possible by the cooperative effort of the carriers, shippers, the

Bureau of Service of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation.

BAD SPOTS have come to the attention of the Committee and especially to ODT-ICC Grain and Grain Product Committee, and I am frank to tell you that one of the bad spots has been the abuse of equipment by the hay trade. We have a record of cars in the southwest that have been reconsigned from point to point. In fact, one car was 72 days under load from the time it was billed from the initial point until final unloading. Of course, this is an extreme example but many cars of hay sat around terminals until the free time was about to expire and then were reconsigned.

Another case where a car was billed to a large terminal on the Mississippi River, billed to the original purchaser who did not live in that city; nothing was shown on the bill as to the purchaser in the destination town and the car sat in the terminal 19 days before disposition orders were finally received by the carrier. There possibly was some excuse for this delay for the reason that the car arrived at destination over a line other than the bill-lading line but had there been no violation of the recent service order which prohibited the billing of cars without the name and address of some party at the destination who could receive notice of arrival and furnish disposition the delay would not have occurred.

Taking it all in all the performance of the hay trade has not been as good as that of shippers of other commodities generally and the horrible examples which I have given naturally reflect against the trade in general.

IN 1941 THE HIGH curb for peak carloading was 922,884 carloads with an average haul of 370 miles per car. Today the average haul is 512 miles and the weekly carloading is 910,533 cars, so you can see that the job of each unit of transportation has increased 100 miles.

Putting the proposition another way, in 1942 in January the low point in revenue ton miles daily average was approximately eighteen hundred million miles and the high point was about two thousand million ton miles while at the present time or for July, the last figures obtainable in 1944, the high point is approximately twenty-two hundred million ton miles so that you can see that we are doing a marvelously better job than we did in 1942 or even in 1943.

In October 1943 the average turn around time, that is, the time from the date of loading of a car until the car is made available for another load was 11½ days. The present turn around time is approximately 14 days or an increase in the turn around time of 2½ days. Every day saved in the use of any freight equipment reduces this average and makes for better performance.

SEVERAL ROADS being lengthened on the way to places which we must decide to reach, one is Berlin, and the other Tokio. The start or beginning of those roads is here at the munition plants, food plants and other essential industries. Termini of the roads is at present battle fronts in Europe, Asia and the South Pacific and will be, we hope, in the shortest space of time, Berlin and Tokio. Our boys at the front are the road builders now extending the road to those points. It, therefore, behooves us on the home front to keep this end of the highway open by seeing to it that every means of transportation is used to the greatest degree of efficiency and that the road building equipment which consists of guns, tanks, planes, food and ammunition is kept flowing in a constant stream to those boys at the front.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky State Board of Agriculture in resolutions Aug. 15 recommended government subsidies of \$10 a ton on hay and \$1 per 100 pounds on ground feed, and release of enough white corn to permit production of a normal quantity of corn meal.—A. W. W.



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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., AUGUST 23, 1944

**EMPLOYMENT** of 18 German prisoners of war in the construction of storage bins for a Michigan bean company gives us the satisfying thought that the enemy is aiding our war effort. Who knows but that the beans from these bins will feed the allied forces in France.

**WINDSTORM** damage to many Kansas elevators and mills as the result of the July 27 blow should speed up the applications of owners of grain handling plants for a protecting insurance policy. Retroactive policies for damages incurred before policy was issued might help procrastinators, but insurance companies refuse to issue such policies.

**WHEAT** containing one or two per cent less protein than in former years can be made into excellent bread by making a slight change in the method of baking; but the grain dealer who happens to have high protein wheat in his territory should be glad to let the miller pay a premium to accommodate those bakers who do not choose to change the manipulation of the dough.

**THE WEATHERMAN** has pulled so many surprises on grain growers this season, many have been favored with much greater yields and crops than for years.

**PLANNING IMPROVEMENTS** needed in your grain handling facilities now will help to expedite the consummation of your plans when materials and labor are obtainable.

**OFFERING** cash prizes for the first load of any grain of the new crop helps to stimulate grain growers' interest in hauling his crop to your plant. Try it, and note the many new customers visiting your elevator. Tell us the result.

**IF PRIVATE** enterprise is to survive, the organized merchants of the nation must join in a vigorous fight against domination by scheming bureaucrats, whose only interest in their work is a fat salary for holding down a padded swivel chair.

**THE BARLEY** ceiling regulations may be understood by some of those responsible for their drafting, but their volume is so forbidding to the average barley dealer, few will attempt to analyze all their provisions and none will understand all of their stipulations.

**EVERYONE** seems agreeable to a marked reduction of taxes on the people's food, but shippers are still paying a federal tax of three percent on all freight charges paid for the transportation of grain. Special committees of grain shippers might have some of these irritating taxes cancelled.

**VIGILANCE** on the part of all workers in the care of your grain elevator not only corrects fire hazards and thereby prevents many fires but it insures the prompt discovery of fires when they do occur. A large Indiana elevator full of grain was saved from the flames last week by a cistern full of cold water which the elevator owner had provided especially for the Fire Fiend's Reception.

**FARMERS** have been so disgusted with the ceiling prices they are permitted by the OPA to charge for used farm equipment, some shrewd traders are *renting* their machines to neighbors who are in desperate need of such equipment. So much trading has been indulged by farmers of the grain surplus states they have gladly taken advantage of the free exchange boards posted in grain elevator offices for their special use in disposing of or obtaining farm machinery. Curiosity often induces farmers to inspect the offerings of their neighbors on the Farmer's Exchange Board even though they are not in the market for any additional equipment. The oftener any farmer visits the elevator office, the more likely is he to come to that office when he has grain to sell.

**WHEN** the Senate military affairs committee this week voted to give the War Food Administration the powers of a czar in disposing of agricultural surpluses after the war it simply invited a perpetuation of all the evils of bureaucracy.

**EXPLOSIONS OF GRAIN** dust are not often reported in Canadian elevators, *why* it has never been explained, but one occurred in an elevator at Midland, Ontario, last month. Most of the terminal elevators of Canada are on large bodies of water so it may be that moist atmosphere places a damper on the explosive characteristics of grain dust.

**MANY MILLION** bushels of grain have been piled on the ground about country elevators this season and doubtless some grain has been badly damaged by rain. Larger storage capacity and faster elevating capacity would expedite the unloading of trucks and enable farmers to haul many more loads from their farm to the elevator each day, when the combine season is active.

**THE GREATER** the storage and handling facilities at country stations the easier it is for the grower to place his crop in position for quick shipment when the market satisfies his expectation as to price, and too, the faster handling facilities and the larger storage bins gives elevator operators, who are always ready to buy, greater facilities to take good care of the grain entrusted to their marketing department.

**IN SUBSIDIES** the Commodity Credit Corporation this season has lost more than \$800,000,000. In addition, losses have been taken on commodities sold below purchase prices; and such losses may run into billions on a declining market. These losses have in no way benefited the grain dealer, who, on the contrary, is suffering from the competition of the C.C.C. in the grain business. The Canadian and Argentine producers may have received more for their crops by reason of the C.C.C.'s market activities but at the expense of the taxpayers of U.S.A.

**LOVERS OF** private enterprise and individual initiative have long resented bureaucratic interference with their business activities and naturally all are anxious to obtain complete relief from bureaucratic domination. It is often quite difficult to comply with all of the bureaucratic regulations and still conduct the business in the interest of the capital invested. Dealers generally will be delighted when the grain and feed business is relieved from all bureaucratic control, but changes will not doubt be deferred until those handicapped by the regulations enter a vigorous protest and persistently demand relief.



ENDING of the war in Europe will set in motion so many new factors affecting the shipment of grain that the outcome is impossible to predict. Many believe the end of the war will open many new outlets for North American wheat. Such purchasing power as the war-torn lands may have will be expended in buying what they need first, which will be food in the form of flour and grain. The United States Government owns more ships than will be needed to move abroad the flour and grain we can spare without promoting inflation.

### Buying, Not Loan Will Raise Wheat Prices

Under the newest price law it is not permissible for the Government to increase the loan rate on wheat above 90 per cent of parity. Thus no increase will be made in the loan rate.

To carry out the mandate of Congress to assure producers of parity prices or the highest prices between January and September, 1942, the Administration must use its buying power as exercised thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, limited to the extent of the funds granted by Congress, which will be generous.

Thus the trade can look forward to a continuation of the buying already inaugurated at Kansas City, Minneapolis and in California at levels just under the loan rate.

The parity is itself a fluctuating standard, being calculated by the Government the middle of each month, and for the past five months seemingly stabilized at \$1.50 per bushel.

If the farmer is to profit by holding his wheat or taking a government loan he can only do so if there is an advance in the market price. Many growers have no confidence in the prospect of high prices and are letting their wheat go, as shown by the heavy receipts at all terminal markets.

### Government Control Headed for Trouble

Laws enacted by a Congress without vision and regulations thereunder promulgated as makeshifts to meet the conditions of the moment lead to difficulties exemplified in the flour industry and the egg industry.

Congress enacted legislation intended to keep up the price of wheat and to keep down the price of flour. When the millers were squeezed by the low price of flour the Government thru its Defense Supplies Corporation paid them a subsidy, that in effect subsidized the consumer of bread.

With the discontinuance of the payments to soft wheat millers during August they are undersold by the hard wheat millers who are paid a subsidy of 13 cents per bushel of wheat.

As to eggs the government agencies confess themselves unable to see a way out of the difficulty created by the policy of supporting the price at a level that encourages excessive production and discourages consumer buying. The government has wasted millions of dollars in buying eggs for which there is no storage room, and carloads of eggs have stood rotting on side tracks.

The burden is on Congress to modify or repeal the laws that create these impossible situations.

### Dumb Response to Fire Alarms

Destructive fires occurring recently in grain elevators stimulates the interest of all elevator owners in the causes of these fires. Two causes reported recently include a spark from a feed grinder which ignited oats in a bin at the Acme-Evans Milling Co. plant in Indianapolis. However, quick action by the employees extinguished the fire without great loss. A few minutes more without interference might have resulted in heavy loss.

A grass fire along the right of way of the C. & E. I. R. R. at Rossville, Ill., was started by a locomotive spark and threatened the destruction of railroad ties, grain doors and storage tanks as well as an elevator, but quick action resulted in reducing the loss. The prolonged drought has made weeds and grass, combined with rubbish, so combustible they are being cleared from all properties surrounding country elevators. This reduction of the fire hazard will of course effect a saving of some property and help to keep down the cost of fire insurance.

Grain elevator operators who employ watchmen, will find a most helpful hint in the letter of C. E. Harbin published in this number. Men experienced in watching property, either for fire or burglars, are in urgent need of specific instructions. Naturally under the present scarcity of manpower, many men are employed who have no understanding of the responsibilities involved in performing watchman service. Inexperienced helpers in any line make mistakes and fail to perform the service for which they are specifically employed because the employers fail to give full instructions.

It has long been the regular practice of cautious employers of watchmen and guards to give frequent drills and full explanation of what it is necessary for a watchman to do in case fire is discovered. The clearer the watchman's understanding of his own responsibilities and where he will find facilities to help sound the alarm the more efficient he will be. It is certain that an alert watchman, familiar with his duties and the location of every alarm box and apparatus for fighting fires, will voluntarily render far more efficient service in reducing fire losses than a complete stranger to watchman's duties. The

stimulation of drills and instructions might produce practical suggestions for improvements which would help to save the property from the flames.

### The Rewards of Organization

Ever since the days of Pearl Harbor, and the government's attempt at regulating the grain and feed trades, dealers of all classes have taken a deeper interest in the business and attended all meetings more regularly and in larger numbers. All of which clearly indicates the positive recognition of the value of association work and the crying need for closer co-operation in the active work of promoting the common interests of everyone identified with the grain and feed trades, but the number of live, aggressive dealers supporting the trade associations is small compared with the great number of firms engaged in the grain business.

Today we have more state and district associations and more county units than ever are working earnestly to promote friendly relations between all members of the trade, in the hope of securing the support of greater numbers for the grain trade associations. The shippers, the receivers, the brokers and the elevator operators have so many interests in common, all should join their local and national associations with the firm determination of helping to attain greater recognition in the legislative halls of the land, and with the transportation companies carrying grain to the various markets.

Closer co-operation of experts in different branches of the trade should help to correct many of the abuses now making it most difficult for some members of the trade to promote their business profitably. Intensive organization of any line of business always discloses abuses and practices which should be denounced by all members of the trade and recommendations made by those experienced in the branch of the trade affected, to the end that conditions be improved for all concerned.

Just as all association workers have readily recognized the advantages of holding meetings of groups deeply interested in any branch of the business, so would all be helped by the active co-operation of men long experienced in each branch of the business. The last ten years has developed improved methods of association work that has brought every grain and feed organization more gratifying returns from their labor. The 23,000 members of the grain trade fully recognize that the influence of numbers is necessary to the attainment of the most satisfactory results from association work, and the sooner all join in helping promote the common interests of all, the sooner will the rewards of energetic association work be harvested by all members of the trade.



## The National Ass'n Will Meet

The Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n will hold its 48th Annual Convention at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Sunday, Oct. 8 and Monday, Oct. 9.

The meetings on Oct. 8 will be largely for members of Committees, members of the Secretaries of Affiliated Associations, Officers of the Association, and Officers of Affiliated Associations and groups. However, Members of the National Association are invited to appear before any of these Committees on that day to propose matters for their attention and action.

Meeting will be held of the National County Elevator Committee, National Feed Jobbers Committee, National Retail Feed Committee, the Resolutions Committee, the Nominations Committee, and such other Committees as may have business to transact that day. The Executive Committee and the Board of Directors will meet on the afternoon of Oct. 8.

The meeting on Oct. 9 will be of direct interest to every Member. Speakers are to be, almost without exception, leaders in the grain and feed trade. It will be a series of meetings and discussions by trade leaders, of trade problems, for the interest of people in the trade.

Following the custom of the last two Annual Meetings, during war time, there will be no entertainment events scheduled for this Annual Meeting.

Room reservations should be made direct with the Stevens Hotel. Members also are warned that railroad reservations may still remain "tight" in some areas that late in the year, and that reservations should be made well in advance, BOTH WAYS.

During September, we will advise all Members of business to be placed before them at this Annual Meeting. At this time, it seems likely that revision of our Constitution and By-laws will be proposed. Details of the programs also will be given to our Membership during September.

## Flaxseed Ceiling Raised

An increase of five cents a bushel over present ceiling prices for flaxseed in some areas was announced Aug. 11 by the Office of Price Administration.

The increase, effective Aug. 14, 1944, will apply only in the basing points of Minneapolis, Duluth and Red Wing, Minnesota; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois; and Portland, Oregon. This means that the current price of \$3.05 a bushel has been raised to \$3.10 a bushel at these basing points, and will reflect an estimated average of \$2.93 a bushel to producers for the current crop year.

The \$3.30 a bushel California basing points price, the \$2.95 a bushel Kansas basing points price and the \$2.90 a bushel Texas basing points price remain unchanged, OPA said, because they already reflect parity to producers in these areas.

No other changes were made in the flaxseed regulation.

(Amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 397.)

When Maximum Price Regulation 397 was originally issued an attempt was made to reflect historical relationships among prices in various producing areas. Experience has shown that under the regulation prior to this amendment prices in Area C (primarily California, Kansas and Texas) did not reflect such relationships. This was due mainly to a failure to take sufficient account of the fact that the spread between the producer and terminal basing point prices is not constant and varies in different producing areas because of such factors as the distance between the point of production and the point of processing and differences in methods and amount of handling. Both the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration now recognize this discrepancy and are attempting to correct it in this amendment.

## Snapped or Ear Corn Ceiling

Ceiling price on snapped and ear corn Amend. 1, Sec. R. M. P. R. 346, Sec. 20 "formula price per bushel for ear or snapped corn shall be the formula price for the kind, grade, quality and quantity of shelled corn into which such corn can be converted, less the reasonable value of all services necessary to make such a conversion" I have repeatedly asked OPA for a definite, detailed interpretation of this when snapped or ear corn is sold and not shelled, but so far nothing from them, so your guess is as good as mine, but it is certain you cannot pay your county ceiling formula for snapped or ear corn.

White corn, or 95% white corn, your county ceiling is 15c bu. over your base ceiling, which is on No. 2 yellow or mixed corn.

Transportation charges on snapped corn 6 cents per hundred pounds for the first 5 miles or fraction thereof, plus 2c per hundred pounds each succeeding 5 miles.

Wilful overgrading, or paying No. 2 yellow corn ceilings for lower grades is a distinct violation of OPA regulations.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n.

## 1945 Wheat Acreage Goals

State wheat acreage goals for 1945, totaling about 68.5 million acres for the country as a whole, have been announced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

The state wheat goals were established by the USDA War Boards and other agricultural leaders in each state, after the announcement in June of a national goal of from 67 to 70 million acres to be planted for 1945 harvest. The combined 1945 state goals indicate an increase of about 1.9 million acres above the wheat acreage planted for harvest this year, and about 13.5 million acres more than were planted for harvest in 1943.

At the time the national wheat goal was announced, the War Food Administrator recommended that the states plan their local wheat production goals "in desirable balance with other crops" and that no increase be sought which would result in "plowing up land which should stay in grass." The national goal announced in June provided for a 1945 planted acreage at or slightly above the 1944 planted acreage.

The Federal Crop Reporting Board, in its August report estimates an all-time record 1944 wheat crop of one billion 132 million bushels. The August estimate is considerably higher than was indicated earlier in the year. In addition to adequate supplies for food at home and abroad, this production would allow greater margins of wheat for emergency livestock feed and industrial uses, and for reserves, than were expected earlier from this year's acreage.

The 1945 state goals are larger than the 1944 seeded acreage for some states and smaller for others, suggesting a guide for farmers in different areas in planning a balanced production program.

The 4 states of the N. E. Region including Me., N. Y., N. J., & Penn., are allotted 1,427,000 acres for wheat.

The ten states of the North Central region are allotted an acreage for wheat as follows: Ill., 1,500,000; Ind., 1,380,000; Iowa, 180,000; Mich., 900,000; Minn., 1,400,000; Mo., 2,500,000; Nebr., 4,300,000; Ohio, 2,000,000; So. Dak., 3,600,000; & Wis., 7,000,000.

The seven states of the East Central region were allotted: Del., 65,000; Md., 410,000; Va., 575,000; W. Va., 130,000; N. C., 600,000; Ky., 525,000; Tenn., 600,000.

The 9 states of the Southern region were allotted: Ala., 20,000; Ark., 40,000; Fla., none; Ga., 275,000; La., none; Miss., 25,000; Okla., 5,800,000; So. Car., 325,000; Tex., 4,600,000 acres.

The 13 states of the Western region have been assigned the following wheat acreage goals:

Ariz., 26,000; Calif., 700,000; Colo., 1,725,000; Idaho, 1,100,000; Kan., 13,500,000; Mont., 4,000,000; Nev., 19,000; New Mex., 373,000; No. Dak., 10,000,000; Ore., 950,000; Utah, 300,000; Wash., 2,375,000, and Wyoming 325,000 acres.

## O. P. A. Enforcement

Treble damage suits brought by the O.P.A. recently have been settled by payment of \$117.64 by the Barneveld Co-operative Co., Barneveld, Wis.; West Bend Farmers Elevator, West Bend, Wis., \$90.40; and Prairie du Sac Feed & Coal Co., \$37, for over the ceiling sales of feeds.

Sadorus, Ill.—Charged with selling 9,655 bus. of corn at one cent a bushel over the ceiling price, J. R. Graves made an out of court settlement of \$193.10 with the district Office of Price Administration. The check, payable to the U. S. treasury, represented twice the amount of alleged corn overcharges made by Graves between Jan. 2 and June 13, 1944, the O.P.A. reported.—P. J. P.

Ashland, Ky.—A. F. Blanton, a trucker, charged with selling 4,561 bus of corn 7 cents per bushel above ceiling price, has settled by paying the O.P.A. \$319.39.—A. W. W.

Des Moines, Ia.—The O.P.A. has made public the names of 48 Iowa creameries which have violated the ceiling on butter and have settled by paying \$15,041.86 in penalties.

Corn Borers in Illinois are being attacked by 40,000 wasps and flies shipped from New Jersey by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The parasites lay eggs in the borer. Early planted corn in the eastern part of the state is suffering severely from borers.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is continuing its purchases of wheat at Kansas City and Minneapolis at one cent per bushel under the basic loan rate. Since July 1 the C.C.C. is reported to have bought over 25,000,000 bus. wheat.

## Trucker's Purchase with Dishonored Check

W. Steve Witt was in the business of buying and selling grain, including corn. Trucks were used in the operation of the business. Felix Haler was employed as a truck driver. Dean Hambrick was an employe and was the overseer of the trucks.

Haler was told by Witt and Hambrick to go to Seagraves in Gainer County and buy a load of corn, receiving from Witt blank checks signed by Witt, with which to pay for the corn.

Haler contacted W. H. Castleberry at Seagraves and bought a load of corn at an agreed price of something over \$460. Another employe of Witt the day before had bought a load of corn and Castleberry suggested one check be made for both loads, which Castleberry made out for \$854.50.

When presented to the bank the check was not paid, for what reason the record does not disclose.

Witt was indicted in Gaines County on the charge of conspiracy with Hambrick to commit the crime of theft of the corn. The court instructed the jury that Witt's guilt depended on facts showing conspiracy; and he was convicted of felony theft and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

On appeal from the district court of Gaines County the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, Feb. 9, 1944, reversed and remanded the decision on the ground that the facts do not show the substantive crime of conspiracy.

"Whatever agreement there was between appellant and Hambrick, there is an entire absence of any proof that would authorize the conclusion that same was to steal the property of Castleberry as charged."—*Witt v. State*, 177 S. W. (2d) 781.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### O.P.A. Has Demoralized Trade

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The O.P.A. has demoralized, not stabilized, the grain trade here.—R. H. Long, Montgomery, Ala.

### The Answer Is: Modernize

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Elevator concerns are likely to do some improving before next crop, after the experience of the past crop. The answer is: Modernize.—Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co., Cullison, Kan.

### Can Farmer and Dealer Continue Under Handicap?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The farmer and grain dealer are obliged to get along the best way they can; and so far have been doing it. Just how long we can continue under present handicaps is a question hard to answer. Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, by H. L. West, Mission Hill, So. Dak.

### Handling Shipper's Grain on a Rebate

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I have made considerable study in regard to the cooperative organizations which have made their appearance in Iowa handling grain, particularly corn, for country shippers on a rebate plan. I would surmise that if the merchandising charge which has been set by the OPA is too large for the merchandiser that some of them must scheme to rebate, then it is high time that this merchandising charge be changed and same be reduced at least a half cent.

The new cooperative organizations were formed and signed up various members with the plan in view that a refund would be made at the end of one month in some cases and six months in other cases. I understand that the rebate runs all the way from three-eighths to five-eighths of a cent per bushel. The fact that these cooperative organizations were formulated, naturally, put the bug in the ear of other schemers to organize the independent dealers along the same lines. It can readily be seen that it makes the legitimate merchandiser who has serviced the country for many years appear more or less as small fry.

In most cases, the legitimate merchandiser has in former years paid out a very substantial tax and excess profit tax to the government but this year owing to the inability of the legitimate merchandiser to compete with the new outfits only because he cannot rebate to the country shipper, he will not do so. He has lost the major portion of this business which goes to the new set-ups such as the combination of the independent dealer and the cooperative set-ups who pay no taxes whatsoever. It can readily be seen that the government loses out entirely so far as the tax is concerned, inasmuch as the new set-ups pay no tax, and the legitimate merchandiser certainly cannot pay tax as he is not getting the business.

It is my understanding that a committee representing the farm cooperatives has already made formal protest to the OPA over the provision of FPR No. 2, freezing their business operations back to the levels of Jan. 1, 1943. Inasmuch as the OPA has already started to put these new set-ups back on a parity with the legitimate merchandiser so that competition

would be honest and fair, it is sincerely hoped that all merchandisers in connection with any of these new set-ups will lend their assistance and see that the new outfits are made to respect the rules of the OPA orders.—W. M. Bell Company, Robert G. Bell, President, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Soybean Storage Contract

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Replies received from our Questionnaire—Soybean Storage Contract—sent to the membership of this Association July 25th, which has been returned by 76 members operating 102 stations, as date of Aug. 10th showed the following results. (Since that date an additional number have been received however the results are not changed):

Question—Did you store soybeans of the 1941 crop? 44 did; 32 did not.

Q.—What rate of storage were you receiving in March 1942? 6c for 8 mo.

Q.—What was the average cost of beans stored in 1941? \$1.45 average.

Q.—What has been your percentage of labor cost increase since March 1942? 43.5%.

Q.—What per cent of your farmers have storage for their 1944 bean production? 14%.

Q.—Do you feel that the price now offered for storage is sufficient? Of the 76 dealers reporting 74 answered No; 2 Yes.

Q.—Would you make more space available if the storage allowance was increased? 56 operators answered Yes; 16 No.

Q.—Do you believe the total capacity of your facilities will be required to handle adequately the beans now in prospect for your community? 66 operators answered Yes; 8 No.

Q.—What has been your average shrinkage on beans held in store? The majority of elevators reported 1% shrinkage, however, some reported higher percentage, and the average is 1.2%.

On Aug. 11th Lawrence Farlow, Secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; accompanied by Harold Steele, President of the Manager's Club; and your Secretary; attended a conference with OPA officials, presided over by Mr. A. L. Frankel, Senior Analyst, of Consumers Goods & Services Section, in Chicago, where we presented our request for an adjustment of the ceiling price of the service of storing soybeans, where besides showing an increase in the cost to the elevators for this service. We also called attention to the fact that CCC has allowed the processors one cent per bushel on the 1944 beans to cover additional cost of outside storage. It was our opinion that the ceiling price of the service should be increased one cent per bushel, which would be a minimum of 7 cents per bushel for a maximum period of eight months with an allowance of 1/30 of 1c per bushel per day for any period in excess of eight months.

When asked to define a country elevator warehouse we suggested that a "country elevator warehouse" should be defined as "A grain elevator located within the area of production of soybeans which receives soybeans from trucks or wagons and places them in storage until such time as they are ordered out for shipment to a processing plant or a terminal market."

We were also asked to present evidence of the willingness of the processors to meet this additional cost. That we were not able to do, however in contacting a number of the processors we were informed that if the ceiling was raised that their contracts would reflect the raise. It is our understanding that shortly the

processors will have a meeting to determine what attitude they will take in this matter, and so advise OPA.—W. E. Culbertson, Secretary Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan.

### The Oats and Barley Supplements

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Altho Food Products Regulation No. 2 is rather long and complicated, attention is directed to the fact that this is the basic price regulation. Elevator operators should attempt to familiarize themselves with its general provisions. Attention is also directed to the fact that the formula for determining maximum prices for mixed grain is contained in this regulation.

Of particular importance also to all country elevator operators, are Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of both the oats and barley supplements. These are the sections which particularly affect your business and are the ones with which you should be most familiar.

The importance of Supplement No. 1 to Food Products Regulation No. 2 (Sales of Grain by Retailers) as it affects the normal business of the average country elevator who sells and ships primarily in carload quantities is extremely doubtful at this time. The requirements necessary for you to qualify as a "retailer" are extremely tight and it is suggested therefore that you check carefully the definitions of "retailer" and "store" in the Sales of Grain by Retailers Supplement before you attempt to take the retail markups permitted in that supplement.

In concluding, we wish to caution you that THESE REGULATIONS ESTABLISH MAXIMUM PRICES ONLY. Prices are not fixed or guaranteed. Thus there is no guarantee that you will receive maximum prices when you sell at terminal markets, nor is there a requirement that you pay maximum prices when you buy from producers.—The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n., Minneapolis, Minn.

### Need Additional Allowance for Soybean Storage Costs

*Grain & Feed Journals:* On page 199 of Aug. 9 issue the opening paragraph of the article "New Soybean Processing Contracts" is misleading in that it states: "The new soybean processing contracts allow the crusher 1c more margin than was specified in 1943 for outside storage costs and increase in price above the support level." Actually Commodity Credit Corporation officials are only allowing 3c per bushel to the processor to partially reimburse him for the 6c storage cost which the processor pays to the country elevator operator for storing soybeans. The other 3c is supposed to come out of the processor's margin in lieu of the processor owning sufficient storage space of his own in which to store his raw material requirements.

The 1c increase allowed by Commodity Credit to the processor for his overall costs was accepted by the processors as partial reimbursement for increased cost of labor, materials and financing this year over last. To anyone who is operating an industry of any nature which involves labor and machinery, this increased allowance of 1c (representing approximately a 3 or 4 per cent increase) does not nearly reflect the increased costs of operating such industry this year over last.

We do not know what is meant by the statement in the last part of the first paragraph referring to "an increase of price above the support level." The increase in the price of beans over last year's support level is 24 cents per bushel and this is taken care of by Commodity in their turn-around purchase and resale of soybeans with the processor.

We are operators of a small string of country elevators and at the same time we are operators of a small soybean processing plant. We therefore believe we know both sides of this



question and would certainly recommend an increased allowance to take care of additional storage costs at our country elevators, but, from the standpoint of an operator of a soybean processing plant, we know that the soybean processors cannot part with any more of their margin unless the Commodity Credit Corporation takes care of them in some manner.—Shellabarger Soybean Mills, W. L. Shellabarger, manager, Decatur, Ill.

## None but Dealers Heed Corn Ceiling

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Corn is at a premium everywhere, nobody except the dealers are paying any attention to the ceiling. Feeders are going out and buying it.

I heard a man say in one of our elevators this week that he paid the ceiling, and that was all he paid for the corn, but he did give the farmer, didn't say how much difference, but I thought it was close to 25c per bushel for shoveling it in his truck. He got 200 bushels this way.

Heard another man say during the week that he gave a fellow 10c per bushel for opening and closing the gate when the trucks came in.

There is plenty of black market corn going around, but the elevators are not getting it.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

## Lieut. J. L. Welsh a Prisoner of War

The many friends in the grain trade of J. L. Welsh of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha, and President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will regret to learn that his son, Lieut. J. L. Welsh, Pilot, B-24 Liberator, stationed in Italy, on his 19th mission was reported missing in action over Austria July 8.

On Aug. 9 the War Dept. reported he was a German prisoner of war. A crew of a Liberator is composed by ten men and so far no word has come from five. The first pilot and one sergeant gunner were reported killed. A bombardier and one gunner besides Lieut. Welsh are prisoners of war.



Lt. J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Nebr., German Prisoner of War

# Plugged Cars Incorrectly Graded

This is a proceeding under the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), instituted on April 8, 1944, by the Office of Distribution, here considered the complainant, by letters sent to Burns Grain Co., Loveland Elevator Co., and Carl Richardson, here considered the respondents, and to others interested in the grain involved. It was alleged that corn sold, loaded, and shipped in interstate commerce by the three respondents was so loaded in the cars that official grain inspectors at points of shipment and destination, through no fault of their own, incorrectly graded the corn. The letters contained a notice that a hearing would be held in Omaha, Neb., on April 18, 1944, at which the parties might present evidence concerning the charges and show cause why the findings should not be published.

A hearing was held at the appointed time and place before R. C. Mill of the Office of Distribution. W. T. Burns appeared for Burns Grain Co., Francis Day appeared for Loveland Elevator Co., and Carl Richardson appeared for himself. Testimony and evidence was presented, on the basis of which the findings set out below are made.

At the hearing the respondents requested opportunity to be heard further, before publication should be ordered, if adverse findings were to be made on the record submitted after the oral hearing. Apparently what they wanted was, in effect, opportunity to except to an examiner's report. Since the rules applicable to hearings under the Grain Standards Act (7 CFR, Cum. Supp., 26.77-26.79) do not provide for service of an examiner's report, as do the rules of practice under some of the acts administered in this Department, an appropriate way to grant respondents' request seemed to be to serve a Tentative Order and allow the parties to file exceptions to it. Accordingly, a Tentative Order was prepared in this office and served, and the parties were given 20 days to file exceptions.

Francis Day filed exceptions, stating that the cars were not overloaded and that he did not have personal knowledge of the way the corn was put into them. The evidence supports the finding of the Tentative Order that the cars were loaded beyond their marked capacity, and that finding and the others in the Tentative Order are set out below in this final order. Under Section 1 of the act (7 U. S. C. 73), the principal is specifically made responsible for the acts of his agents within the scope of their authority. As owner of the elevator, Mr. Day was responsible for the loading of the cars by his employees, and it is immaterial here whether he had actual knowledge of the way the cars were loaded.

The time for filing exceptions expired on July 24, 1944, and nothing has been filed other than Mr. Day's exceptions. The record was returned to this office, where this order has been prepared.

**FINDINGS OF FACT:** 1. On Febr. 10, 1944, Burns Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., contracted to sell to Checkerboard Elevator Co., Kansas City, Mo., five carloads of corn. In performance of the contract, Burns Grain Co. shipped from Lincoln, Nebr., to Kansas City corn in cars CB&Q 113513, MILW 708519, CN 414988, PH&D 1432, and C&NW 72802, and on Febr. 23, 1944, invoiced the corn as No. 3 Yellow Corn.

2. On Febr. 14, 1944, Burns Grain Co. contracted to sell to Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, five carloads of corn. In partial performance of the contract, Burns Grain Co. shipped from Lincoln to Kansas City corn in cars C&NW 41866 and GM&O 33150, and on Febr. 23, 1944, invoiced the corn as No. 3 Yellow Corn.

3. Loveland Elevator Co., Missouri Valley Iowa, owned by Francis Day, loaded the corn into the seven cars mentioned above on Febr. 20 and 21, 1944, from its elevator in Lincoln, of which Carl Richardson was superintendent, and tendered such corn for official inspection and grading at Lincoln on Febr. 21, 1944.

4. On Febr. 21, 1944, Peter A. Diehl, a Federally licensed grain inspector, inspected the corn in the seven cars at Lincoln and certified its grade as No. 3 Yellow.

5. On Febr. 24, 1944, E. H. Correll, a Feder-

ally licensed grain inspector, inspected the corn in the seven cars at Kansas City and certified its grade as No. 3 Yellow.

6. The quantity of corn in each of the seven cars was in excess of 10% over the marked capacity of the car. The upper part in each car consisted of No. 3 Yellow Corn but in the bottom of each was a quantity of sour corn, containing a high percentage of damaged kernels, which was Sample Grade Yellow Corn.

7. The correct grades of the seven carloads of corn were as follows:

CB&Q 113513—Top estimated  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of carload 3 Yellow; bottom estimated  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of carload S. G. Yel.

MILW 708519—Top estimated  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of carload 3 Yellow; bottom estimated  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of carload S. G. Yel.

CN 414988—Top estimated  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of carload 3 Yellow; bottom estimated  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of carload S. G. Yel.

PH&D 1432—Top estimated  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of carload 3 Yellow; bottom estimated  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of carload S. G. Yel.

C&NW 72802—Top estimated  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of carload 3 Yellow; bottom estimated  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of carload S. G. Yel.

C&NW 41866—Top estimated  $\frac{11}{12}$  part of carload 3 Yellow; bottom estimated  $\frac{1}{12}$  part of carload S. G. Yel.

GM&O 33150—Top estimated  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of carload 3 Yellow; bottom estimated  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of carload S. G. Yel.

8. The incorrect gradings at Lincoln and Kansas City were not due to any fault of the samplers or inspectors involved, but were caused by the manner in which the cars had been loaded by the Loveland Elevator Co. at Lincoln, in that the corn at the bottom of each car was of distinctly inferior grade to that in the upper part, and was so covered by the better corn that it was not disclosed by probing and sampling the grain in the car in the usual and customary manner.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The manner in which the corn was loaded into the cars caused it to be incorrectly graded and certified, contrary to the provisions of the act, and the findings should be published.

**ORDER:** The findings and circumstances stated in this decision shall be published. Copies of this decision shall be served upon the complainant and the three respondents by registered mail or in person.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of July, 1944.

(s) Thomas J. Flavin,  
Assistant to the War Food Administrator.

We have just received a box of hand-made extra mild delicately colored cigars from the Transit Grain Co. of Fort Worth, Tex., that are guaranteed to burn, but will not explode. El Palacio are attractive enough to lure every old addict to try another. Thanks, Leo, but since the girls started to burn most of the crop, we have sworn off.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 7, 8. Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n, at Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster, O.

Sept. 12-13. Urbana, Ill., College of Agriculture. The American Soybean Ass'n will celebrate its silver anniversary with an excellent two-day program. J. E. Johnson, Pres., Champaign, Ill.

Oct. 2, 3. Illinois Feed Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 5. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Oct. 6, 7. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, President Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 8, 9. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Leshara, Neb.—Oats and wheat near failure; corn looking good but late and needs rain.—F. D. Dailey, Dailey Elevtr. & Transfer Co.

New Philadelphia, Ill., Aug. 11.—Crops are badly in need of rain. Corn is cut short. Beans are looking fair.—Fred Litchfield, mgr., Phil-Farmers Elevator Co.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 16.—Since July 1 the receipts of hard red winter wheat on the Omaha Grain Exchange have averaged 12.15 per cent protein; average of hard red spring 13.34 per cent.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 16.—Numerous damaging winds and severe hail storms occurred in the central and eastern counties. Sawflies are causing some damage to wheat, and grasshoppers are especially troublesome in alfalfa fields.—Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E., J. C. Taylor, Extension Service.

Mission Hill, S. D., Aug. 21.—The grain crop in this section is poor to fair. Barley very poor, small acreage—oat yields 20 to 40 bus., test 26 to 31 lbs. Corn prospects best we ever had. Need three weeks of warm weather, nights too cool for corn.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, H. L. West.

Cullison, Kan., Aug. 20.—Wheat yield good, above average; test weight up to 67 lbs. Few fields that were hailed of low test. Another good acreage being prepared for fall sowing. Low crops are fairly good, will have to have more moisture to mature properly.—Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—Sorghum production of 34,200,000 bus. on 1,800,000 acres or the largest crop on record is indicated by the Aug. 1 report. This compares with 14,500,000 bus. produced in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 11,189,000 bus. Sorghums are thrifty, of good color, and have made excellent growth.—H. L. Collins, Agr. Statistician, in charge.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 14.—Hordes of grasshoppers are moving off dried range lands onto valuable crops in Eastern Washington, is the report of L. G. Smith, extension entomologist at the state college. A central bait mixture station has been set up serving Wilbur and Lincoln Counties. More than 100 tons of grasshopper bait has been distributed this year.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16.—Progress of corn was poor to deteriorating over much of the central, south, and extreme northeast and fair to good in the extreme northwest and widely scattered localities elsewhere. In condition it ranges from fairly good to good in the extreme northwest and much poor to some good elsewhere. Firing has now become general; in the extreme north it is occurring mainly on light or poorer soils; elsewhere it is firing badly in many of the drier areas—in some cases as much as 3 ft. up from the ground, with some fields now a failure so far as producing corn is concerned. Chinch bugs, grub worms, and grasshoppers in localities are spottedly adding to the damage. There is a wide variation in size of ears, with considerable in the milk and some of the earliest in the denting stage.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Higginsville, Mo.—Aug. 17.—Missouri has had some very beneficial and timely rains the past 30 days. The western half of Missouri was especially blessed with timely rains after wheat and oats were harvested and just at the time the early planted corn needed rain. We have prospects of the best corn crop we have had for years. The hot weather the past two weeks was just what the late planted corn needed to force it along. Rains are making good fall pasture and a lot of extra alfalfa, clover and lespedeza hay. With the subsidy being paid for grass and legume seed, the farmers are really going to town. Red clover seed, in places, is making from two to four bushels per acre with a ceiling price of \$18.00 per bushel plus the \$3.50 per acre and 3.5c per pound subsidy. The seed dealers who helped write RMPR 471, really did a good job.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Petersburg, Ind.—The soybean crop as far as beans are concerned, is the poorest in recent years. Many of the soybeans that were planted for the seed are being cut for the hay.—W. B. C.

Madras, Ore., Aug. 14.—Farmers in this area are practically thru with harvest in spite of a shortage of labor. Most of the farmers are getting 25 bus. to the acre and \$1.33 a bu.—F. K. H.

Carson City, Mich., Aug. 16.—Recent heavy showers visited this section to alleviate the hot, dry weather of the past three weeks. Growing corn and navy bean crops should revive and improve prospects for better yields. Sufficient local rainfall will permit fall plowing for wheat which has been retarded by the very dry soil conditions. Some fields of mammoth clover were harvested prior to the rain with reported yields of 2 bus. of clean seed per acre.—Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20.—The continued hot weather is causing gradual deterioration of the corn crop. In the Rock Island territory embracing Mercer, Henry, Whiteside, Rock Island, Warren and Knox Counties, there has been some appearance of firing although there is still a little available sub-moisture. Dry winds last few days have done some damage but so far this has not been serious. It is doubtful whether late planted corn will come through and it may be cut for silage.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

Sidney, Mont.—A bumper crop of wheat in a strip estimated at 20 miles wide and at least 100 miles long was wiped out early Aug. 10 by a hailstorm and high winds that injured livestock, killed poultry and wrecked farm buildings in its path. Preliminary estimates by farmers in the area which stretches from Broadus to Sidney placed damage at 2,500,000 bus. Harvesting in the region was just getting underway when the storm struck and many farmers lost entire crops. One of the best yields in years had been anticipated, with some sections expecting a harvest of 40 bus. to the acre.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 10.—The Canadian government reported that condition of spring wheat in western provinces on July 31 was 128 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre, compared with 113 per cent on June 30 and 111 per cent a year ago. The improvement of 15 points during July was accounted for by above normal rainfall that covered all but limited portions of the western area. Indicated, thus, per acre yield of 18 bus. or more and on the sown acreage of 23,053,000 for the three provinces makes a potential crop of over 400 million bus., compared with 277 million in 1943 and 529 million in 1942.

Amherst, Wis., Aug. 21.—Good oat crop harvested. Yield smaller than last year but average amount of oats on hand larger due to increased acreage. All credit for this due to Vicland variety. All other types very poor yield. Very little rye planted and yield disappointing. Local corn yield questionable due to protracted dry spell. Oat crop of high quality and bright. Number of hogs also poultry on farms greatly decreased. Dairy herds approximately same as last year. Milk production way down due to dried up pastures. Many fine Vicland oats can be bought from farmers for seed purposes at price.—Rounds Metcalf.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10.—The most important weather news during the past two weeks has been the persistent lack of moisture in the Ohio Valley States which are so important to corn production. Scattered showers have brought relief to some spots, but a good general rain is needed in this area. On the other hand, the normally dry great plains states have had frequent and in some cases very heavy rainfall. This moisture has not been an undivided blessing, as it has delayed the harvesting of late fields of wheat in Nebraska and Kansas, and caused additional losses in wheat piled on the ground in the latter state. It has given this western territory a fine prospect for corn and other feed crops. The precipitation was very welcome in the southwest, and will put the soil in condition for a good start on next year's crop of winter wheat. The condition of spring wheat is reported fair to excellent in the main areas of Montana, North Dakota and northern South Dakota. Black stem rust was a serious threat to the crop for awhile, and did cause considerable damage in southern South Dakota. Late fields and susceptible varieties to the north will sustain some damage but it is expected to be mostly light.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Montgomery (R.F.D. 2), Ala., Aug. 19.—A good oat crop, 65 per cent of which will change hands thru black market. Corn crop cut 50 per cent by drouth. Hay, 40 per cent, due to drouth, and 50 per cent of the 40 per cent lost in rainy harvest. Roughage shortage will be acute last half of winter.—R. H. Long.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 18.—The Texas crop is being hurt daily by the dry, hot weather, and the yields will be cut down considerably unless we get relief at once. Movement of the South Texas mlo and kafir is practically over—is now moving from West and Central Texas, and will start on the extreme South Plains in about another 30 to 45 days, gradually moving northward. General rains will surely increase yields and make a tremendous crop. Unless it does, the prediction of a large crop will be dissipated shortly. We have shipped maize over the entire United States since the South Texas crop started moving. Since the reduction of the cotton acreage in Texas, the sorghums acreage has increased tremendously.—Transit Grain Co., Leo Potishman.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 19.—This week started off with blasting heat that took a heavy toll of crops and vegetation. Now the big question is to evaluate the extent of damage and loss to crops. Due to the very spotted conditions over a large portion of the State, it is going to be very difficult to estimate the Illinois corn production for 1944. We would say the corn crop is damaged more than most of the trade realizes. In the severe drouth areas, covering the west central and most of the lower third of the State, the corn crop is badly damaged. In many localities chinch bug damage was as disastrous as the drouth. There are also sections in the northern part of the State where you find blasted cornfields. Generally, the damage to corn has been done, and the relief in moisture and lower temperatures will keep the crop from drying up so fast and check further deterioration. The areas where conditions and moisture have been favorable all season will come through with an excellent crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture make the following report:

Crop	Yield per acre indicated Aug. 1, 1944	Total production (in thousands)			
		Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated Aug. 1, 1944	
Corn, all bu.....	30.0	2,369,384	3,076,159	2,929,117	
Wheat, all bu.....	18.6	760,199	836,298	1,132,105	
Winter bu.....	18.8	570,675	529,606	786,124	
All Spring, bu.....	18.2	189,524	306,692	345,981	
Durum, bu.....	16.5	27,413	36,204	36,690	
Other Spring	18.4	162,112	270,488	309,291	
Oats, bu.....	29.9	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,187,809	
Barley, bu.....	23.2	256,350	322,187	293,703	
Rye, bu.....	11.9	40,446	30,781	27,565	
Buckwheat, bu.....	16.9	7,020	8,830	9,045	
Flaxseed, bu.....	8.6	17,180	52,008	26,462	
Rice, bu.....	46.6	49,626	70,025	68,858	
Sorghums for grain, bu.....	17.5	65,362	103,168	147,084	
Hay, all tame, ton	1.38	75,320	87,264	83,463	
Hay, wild, ton.....	1.00	9,788	12,279	13,870	
*Hay, clover and timothy, ton ..	1.33	23,759	29,238	28,279	
Hay, alfalfa, ton	2.22	27,765	32,465	31,892	
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag ..	†914	15,133	21,123	19,754	
Peas, dry field, 100-lb. bag ..	†1,288	3,148	10,870	9,226	
Soybeans for beans, bu.....	16.5	68,771	195,762	178,558	
Broomcorn, ton.....	†364	40	32	63	

\*Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. †Pounds.

Buckwheat production in leading states is estimated as follows, with 1943 production in parentheses:

New York, 3,060,000 bus. (\$274,000); Pennsylvania, 2,983,000 (2,508,000); Minnesota, 780,000 (442,000); Michigan, 525,000 (800,000); Wisconsin, 392,000 (261,000); West Virginia, 192,000 (209,000).

Production in leading states, in thousand bus.

	RYE		BARLEY	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
Ind. ....	1,416	1,300	1,268	1,222
Ill. ....	682	875	2,002	1,632
Mich. ....	748	1,131	2,558	3,888
Wis. ....	1,144	1,000	9,022	5,445
Minn. ....	1,538	1,332	22,718	15,960
No. Dak. ....	4,014	2,838	63,648	64,296
So. Dak. ....	5,220	4,566	35,343	29,495
Nebr. ....	5,052	3,450	27,918	11,724
Kan. ....	1,354	1,116	15,540	15,096
Mont. ....	435	341	15,939	16,775
Ida. ....	120	96	12,716	12,240
Colo. ....	1,323	536	17,616	13,566
Cal. ....	125	108	36,372	39,284



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

San Antonio, Tex.—The first car of 1944 corn received here on July 28, grading No. 3 white.

LaGrande, Ore., Aug. 5.—Union County's first wheat started rolling to the mill this week, according to LaGrande Milling Co. The wheat was of the Forty-fold variety and graded No. 1.—F. K. H.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—A Dallas firm purchased the first car of 1944 white corn shipped from southern Texas. The grain is in transit and sold at the permissible ceiling of \$1.435, f.o.b. shipping point.

Duluth, Minn.—Demand for oats and barley has picked up in this market and current supplies available for sale is finding ready buyers at firm quotations. Wheat is moving in on a liberal scale, although the new crop has not started to come in as yet. So far only an occasional car has arrived.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 17.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada since Aug. 1, 1944, in bushels, compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 2,068,375 (2,098,576); oats, 1,197,359 (3,051,913); barley, 606,371 (1,893,383); rye, 30,880 (128,941); flaxseed, 30,834 (14,321).—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 17.—Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit at midnight Aug. 10, 1944, totaled 296,540,535 bus. This represented a decrease of 1,319,428 bus. compared with the total of a week earlier. In Canadian positions were 277,027,493 bus.; the United States positions, 19,513,042 bus. Aug. 12, 1943, the amounts were, Canadian, 379,612,588 and U. S. 13,742,172 bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics, S. A. Cudmore, M.A., statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—In the crop year ended July 31, grain receipts at Duluth-Superior reached a total of 167,691,760 bus. and shipments, 188,579,425 bus., the largest movement since the record year, 1924-1925. Wheat led with receipts of 117,832,355 bus., shipment 136,646,425 bus. and included a considerable amount of Canadian grain brought in by the government for the feeding program. There was also sizeable quantities of oats and barley imported all of which tended to increase the movement. At the present time only an occasional cargo of barley arrives from Canada and only recently a 100,000 bus. rye cargo was received.—F. G. C.

Fort William, Ont.—Shipments of grain from Canadian lakehead ports (Fort William-Port Arthur) registered a record breaking total of 405,762,185 bus. in the 1943-1944 crop year ending July 30 last the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners announced. The previous high record mark was 371,222,154 bus. established in the 1928-29 crop year. During the last crop year the Canadian lakehead ports shipped to Canadian ports 168,079,600 bus. wheat, 12,327,286 bus. oats, 15,034,933 bus. barley, 497,527 bus. rye and 554,415 bus. flaxseed. Shipments in the last crop year to the United States consisted of 124,649,315 bus. wheat, 38,450,025 bus. oats, 27,148,009 bus. barley, 8,944,318 bus. rye and 10,046,712 bus. flaxseed.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian wheat carryover on July 31 amounted to 355,176,183 bus., compared with the record total of 594,628,000 a year ago, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. This year's total represented a reduction of approximately 40 per cent and brought the carryover of wheat down to its lowest level since 1940 when the total was more than 300 million bus. Carryover stocks of oats amounted to 108,543,000 bus., compared with 149,340,000 last year; barley, 45,873,000, compared with 69,278,000; rye, 5,576,000, compared with 3,740,000.

## Maize and Kaffir in Texas

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 11.—Texas has the largest acreage of maize and kaffir ever planted. Hot, dry winds have damaged the crop considerably. An immediate rain will enable the tremendous crop to be harvested. The condition of the crop now is such that each day reduces the yield. It is hurting badly. This condition is true of the state in general. In West Texas, South Plains as well as North Plains, since their drouth has ended with rain, we no doubt will have one some of these days which should enable us to make a tremendous crop.

We are finding a demand for milo maize coming from all over the United States. Growers are selling just as they harvest, little is being stored. The South Texas crop is practically over. They harvested one of the largest crops in their history. Crop is now starting to move from West Texas. Early September will find it moving on the extreme South Plains. As stated, rains are necessary quickly in order to have the large crops that everyone is anticipating and which could be with a large acreage.—Transit Grain Co., Leo Potishman.

## Broomcorn Crop 63,300 Tons

On the basis of a survey made about Aug. 1, the production of broomcorn in the United States is indicated to be 63,300 tons compared with 32,500 tons in 1943 and 39,700 tons the 10-year (1932-41) average. This crop, if harvested, will be the largest produced since 1924, when production totaled 77,700 tons. The 1923 crop was 81,400 tons. The largest crop since 1924 was 61,800 tons produced in 1935. The increased production this year is due not only to the large acreage planted but also to high indicated yields in all broomcorn states. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 347,000 and is the fifth largest acreage in the last 25 years. The indicated average yield per acre of 364.1 pounds has been exceeded only once during the last 25 years. The yield in 1941 was 370 pounds per acre.

Oklahoma: The Oklahoma broomcorn crop is estimated at 18,800 tons compared with 8,800 tons in 1943 and 12,850 tons the 1932-41 average production. The acreage for harvest is indicated at 100,000 acres compared with 54,000 acres harvested in 1943 and 108,000 the 10-year average. The Aug. 1 survey indicated an average yield of 375 pounds per acre, almost 50 percent larger than the 10-year average. The reported condition on Aug. 1 was the highest of record and abandonment was indicated as the smallest in recent years due to the excellent moisture conditions prevailing in the western half of the state prior to Aug. 1. Harvest in the Lindsay area is well advanced and has made good progress despite the handicap of insufficient labor. Harvest of the Dwarf crop has begun in the west-central counties and will be general by Aug. 20. Since Aug. 1, temperatures have been high and surface moisture has been rapidly depleted. A general rain and cooler weather are needed to assure the maturity of late planted broomcorn. Acreage yield and production by states are shown below:

On Aug. 1 the total production indicated by states according to K. D. Blood, agricultural statistician in charge, was: Illinois, 3,800 tons; Kansas, 3,600; Oklahoma, 18,800; Texas, 8,900; Colorado, 16,800, and New Mexico, 11,400.

## Flaxseed Crop and Marketing

Throughout the Northwestern flax-growing area the weather has turned cool and clear the past few days following rains earlier in the week. Judging from arrivals in Minneapolis this week, which totaled 341 cars for the first five days, harvesting of flax in Iowa, southern Minnesota and South Dakota is well advanced. This new crop seed in oil content and iodine absorption number is comparable to early arrivals last year. In northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana there is a good deal of late sown flax which is not ready for harvesting. The Northern Pacific Railroad's outlook report of August 15 states that along its lines flax looks good, particularly in the Casselton-Valley City area of North Dakota and the Twin Valley-Fertile-Red Lake Falls area of Minnesota. The Occident Elevator Co. reports widespread hail damage to crops in eastern Montana. In California, where the flax crop has already been harvested, the yields per acre in the Imperial Valley are running heavier than expected, probably 23 bushels to the acre, while the yields in the San Joaquin Valley are turning out about as anticipated.

According to our calculations, during the month of July, 1944 a total of 1,330,000 net bushels of domestic flax were marketed, bringing the total marketings for the season to 40,800,000 net bushels. This represents 78.45 per cent of the Government crop estimate. The twelve-year average marketings based on Government estimates have been 81.3 per cent. As the Government's reports are usually quite accurate, it would seem likely that there might be one or two million bushels of old crop seed still remaining in the country. Farmers are in better circumstances these days and many can afford to hold back a good cash crop like flax.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

## July Receipts and Shipments

The following reports of receipts and shipments of grain during July, expressed in bushels, were received too late for publication with reports from other markets in the Aug. 9 issue of Grain and Feed Journals:

WHEAT					
	Receipts		Shipments		
	1944	1943	1944	1943	
Ft. Wm.	37,579,819	16,742,248	35,665,382	24,528,227	
Minneapolis	12,831,000	28,293,000	4,872,000	14,514,000	
New Orleans	326,245	61,600	149,181	169,453	
New York	1,788,643	2,275,036	1,207,946	3,181,000	
Ogden, Utah	660,000	1,130,000	285,000	550,000	
Portland	744,527	955,845	.....	.....	
Toledo	6,899,310	3,230,400	1,472,200	773,500	
CORN					
Ft. Wm.	.....	.....	.....	3,192	
Minneapolis	693,000	274,500	349,500	271,500	
New Orleans	9,000	70,271	18,673	59,823	
New York	2,950	15,150	.....	.....	
Portland	6,560	40,096	.....	.....	
Toledo	6,400	99,200	35,200	24,000	
OATS					
Ft. Wm.	7,523,151	10,068,517	2,859,965	7,375,483	
Minneapolis	3,471,750	3,687,750	2,058,750	3,134,250	
New Orleans	67,858	99,471	14,105	52,000	
New York	44,917	11,000	.....	.....	
Portland	62,847	105,278	.....	.....	
Toledo	88,200	197,400	52,500	42,000	
RYE					
Ft. Wm.	163,133	591,395	5,289,824	7,288,714	
Minneapolis	277,500	2,170,500	496,500	1,846,500	
New Orleans	.....	3,000	.....	.....	
New York	1,667	5,100	.....	.....	
Portland	1,603	1,441	.....	.....	
Toledo	6,000	6,000	286,500	426,000	
BARLEY					
Ft. Wm.	2,947,839	7,952,193	5,289,824	7,288,714	
Minneapolis	4,153,100	7,485,100	2,853,300	5,494,400	
New Orleans	31,665	172,800	.....	.....	
New York	5,200	1,850	.....	.....	
Portland	108,508	114,705	.....	.....	
Toledo	81,000	121,500	33,000	73,500	
SOYBEANS					
Minneapolis	3,000	7,500	.....	.....	
New York	.....	454,709	.....	.....	
Toledo	208,000	360,000	331,200	131,200	
KAFIR-MILO					
New Orleans	12,100	.....	.....	.....	
Portland	.....	16,638	.....	.....	
FLAXSEED					
Ft. Wm.	231,160	121,199	93,580	821,878	
Minneapolis	943,500	631,500	147,000	51,000	
New York	433,423	192,389	.....	.....	
Portland	52,866	22,328	.....	.....	
MIXED GRAIN					
Ft. Wm.	37,696	52,530	1,400	49,143	
SCREENINGS					
Minneapolis (tons)	2,250	2,610	4,200	6,150	
MILLFEED					
Minneapolis (tons)	.....	.....	71,650	65,010	
FEED OATS					
Portland, Ore. (bus.)	13,110	4,860	.....	.....	
HAY					
Portland, Ore. (tons)	584	829	.....	.....	

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

Wheat													
	Option	High	Low	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18
Chicago	171 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Minneapolis	163 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Kansas City	171 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Duluth, durum	162 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Milwaukee	171 1/2	...	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Rye													
Chicago	134	102 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2
Minneapolis	125 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Winnipeg, October	130 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2
Oats													
Chicago	78 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Barley													
Chicago	125 1/2	108 1/2	111	111	111 1/2	110 1/2	111	112 1/2	114	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2



## Maintenance of Track and Hopper Scales

By J. A. SCHMITZ, Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster, before Northwest Weights and Measures Ass'n, at Duluth, Minn.

THE MAINTENANCE of heavy duty scales used in grain weighing is of prime importance to a grain weighing department since practically all of the scales used would be classed under this heading, as I see it. The term "maintenance," as it refers to scales, means at least two things: (1) a scale that is weighing correctly, and (2) a scale so conditioned that it is reasonable to assume it will remain within tolerance in the periods between inspection and tests, for given a scale properly designed and carefully installed, "maintenance" would entail frequent examinations and tests, strict enforcement of tolerance as to ratio, as well as tolerance of S. R. Time will not permit the reviewing of scale specifications. Your State Department has adopted, for your guidance, comprehensive specifications covering heavy duty scales. We, at Chicago, are guided by the specifications promulgated by the United States Bureau of Standards.

Let us assume that we have been tendered a scale designed in accordance with prescribed specifications and properly installed. Let me recount what procedure would be followed by the Department I represent. First of all, there would be a check-up of all the parts that make up the scale assembly. Then the framing of the scale would receive a thorough going-over.

In the case of a track scale, such items as drainage and ventilation, approach rails, beam house, deck, lights, provision for cleaning, dirt shields, etc., would be checked, and the clearances around all the "live parts" would, of course, receive detailed inspection.

In the case of a hopper scale, the supporting structural members would be inspected, the clearances of the hopper and the "live scale parts" would be established, the design and operation of the scale slide, the freedom of the canvas covers, would also be checked as would all other accessories and appliances. After the physical examination is completed and the scale is tentatively accepted, the next step is to test the scale with "known" weights.

IN TESTING A TRACK SCALE, a "certified" test car of suitable weight, placed on the scale in accordance with the accepted practices is the answer to what is termed a comprehensive test.

To properly test a hopper scale, the various specifications prescribe as "known" weight, test weights of an amount equal to 8 per cent of the capacity of the scale, in even multiples of 1,000 lbs. This is the quantity we use at Chicago. This test load is applied to the scale when the scale hopper is empty and again when the scale is loaded to a point where the load plus the test weights equal the capacity of the scale.

Right here, I would like to emphasize these special items: (1) That the weights be uniformly distributed on the 4 corners of the scale as near as possible to the load pivots, (2) that "corner tests" and "part load tests" are important in locating errors, (3) that the sum total of the "capacity test" when less than the scale's capacity be set as the limit of the load that may be weighed on the scale.

SENSITIVITY.—In making a test, the S. R. of the scale should be determined with the first reading. I cannot stress too highly the importance of a low S. R., for an error that would go undetected on a scale with a high S. R. might exceed the tolerance on ratio. Where the S. R. is low and where an "indicator" is used in reading the beam, the error that goes undetected is negligible.

ESSENTIALS OF MAINTENANCE.—After the scale has passed the first examination and test and has been accepted, it becomes the direct responsibility of the agency in charge of maintenance to see to it that it continues to remain in condition to furnish correct weights.

The Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department is responsible for the maintenance of the scales it uses. May I suggest what we deem essential to the maintenance of a "track" scale. First, after the test is completed, we arrange for the packing of the bearings with grease to prevent corrosion. Then, by frequent inspections, we insure the freedom of binds at (1) the rails, (2) the dirt shields, and (3) all the other "live parts" of the scale. At Chicago we make what we term a weekly "end to end" test and this test is also made before weighing any cars after every storm during freezing weather.

I have brought with me a number of cards used in reporting the results of such end to end tests which I shall be glad to give to those interested.

We, of course, arrange for the periodic testing of the scale. This period varies at Chicago from once a month to twice a year, depending to some extent upon the number of weighings made over the scale. Practically all our tests of track scales are made with test cars that are regularly calibrated at the Bureau of Standards station located in the Chicago switching district. There comes a time when the track scale needs overhauling and shop repairs. This is a critical period. To see that needed repairs are made before the weighing results become unsatisfactory is effective maintenance.

HOPPER SCALES.—Here the clearances around the hopper between the frames and at the outlets of the scale, slides, spouts, etc., are frequently examined to assure the continued freedom of binds at these points. Hanger weights are calibrated, poises, type registering mechanism are checked. Since hopper scales are free from the corrosive effect of rust, the loss of sensibility is usually due to wear of the bearings of the beam. Also, since the condition of these bearings affects the sensibility of the scale more than any other component part, the beam calls for more maintenance than do the other parts of the scale. Consequently these bearings need going over from time to time in order that the desirable low S. R. will be maintained.

We have impressed our deputy weighmasters with the importance of the frequent observation of the S. R. Any sudden rise in the S. R. in any scale, track or hopper, indicates the presence of trouble, and unless the cause is apparent, it warrants the immediate attention of the scale inspector. It follows then, that while the maintenance of the scale is the prime duty of the scale inspector, he can and should be aided in his work by the man who operates the scale. It is trite to repeat that "an ounce of

prevention is worth a pound of cure." Nevertheless, the maintenance worth while takes all possible precaution to keep scales weighing within the tolerance.

In closing, I would like to make two observations that I believe are of importance. First, those in charge of maintenance must have ample authority to enforce reasonable compliance with their suggested repairs or alterations, and second, there should be close cooperation between the agency that performs the weighing and those responsible for the maintenance of the scales, for we can write it as an axiom that "Good Scales, properly maintained, effectively operated, will produce Good Weights," and "Good Weights" are the objective, the goal toward which our collective efforts are directed.

The W.F.A. spent \$55,000,000 in buying 22 per cent of the total U. S. egg production the first six months of 1944, according to C. W. Kitchen, deputy director.

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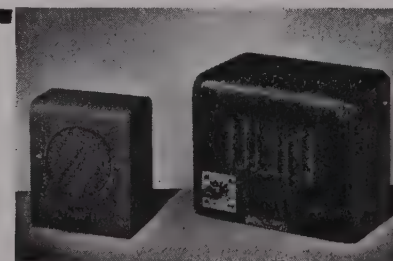
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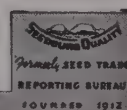
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# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Everton, Ark.—The Audie Coker feed store and grocery burned recently.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Local Feed Co., retail feed store, has been opened by Neal Little, who has had many years' experience in the feed and grain business.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Concord, Cal.—The Russi & Sonner warehouse windows were broken by the recent explosion at the Port of Chicago located some miles distant.

Brawley, Cal.—The Imperial Hay Growers' new alfalfa dehydration plant near here is expected to be in operation sometime in October, Malcom Ryan of the company announced.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Weston Lake has resigned as general sales manager of the California Milling Corp. to enter the feed and grain business under the name of the Weston Lake Co. in the Fernando valley.

## CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The Rahr Malting Co., Manitowoc, Wis., has acquired a substantial interest in the Great Western Malting Co. The Rahr Malting Co. has plants at Manitowoc, Shakopee and Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.—The War Labor Board is considering questions involving wages and hours affecting grain terminal elevator workers at the Canadian lakehead ports of Fort William and Port Arthur. One of the important questions is that of a standardized eight-hour day instead of a 10-hour day as in the past. Elevator companies apparently contend that the latter should be continued for the duration of the war, or until such time as the labor situation is relieved.

Midland, Ont.—The dust explosion that occurred in the steel constructed million-bushel Aberdeen Elevator on July 8 caused the death of six persons. William Wilson, in charge of the dust-burning hut attached to the elevator, escaped unhurt altho he was covered with dust and struck by flying debris. The explosion was followed by a flash of fire, which quickly spread thruout the entire superstructure, starting numerous fires. The headhouse was a mass of flame when firemen arrived on the scene, but there was little to burn. The explosion itself did little damage to the structure other than tear thru the metal clad siding. Sweepers were busy at the time of the blast.

St. John, N. B.—The National War Labor Board of Canada has allowed employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway grain elevators at West St. John a wage increase of three cents an hour. The employees of the elevators had asked for an increase from 64 to 98c per hour, and this request has been made by the International Longshoremen's Ass'n., which had organized the elevator employees. The Canadian Pacific Railway refused to grant the request, altho willing to allow a small raise. The regional war labor board and the dominion war labor board decided that the increase would be three cents instead of the 34c. A large volume of grain is shipped thru the St. John elevators in normal years, and this volume has been increased since the start of the war.—W. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board recently announced that following a conference with the feed administrator it has been decided that, due to scarcity of barley for feeding purposes in eastern Canada at the present time, and to the increasing demands as a result of recent crop deterioration in many sections of the East, it is necessary to meet essential feeding requirements that, until further notice, only the following malting of pearling grades of barley may be exported, namely, No. 1 CW 2 row barley, No. 2 QW 2 row barley, No. 1 CW 6 row barley, No. 2 CW 6 row barley, No. 3 CW 6 row barley. Companies are requested to discontinue selecting and special binning any barley which on inspection grades below the above malting grade to offer the feed barleys as soon as unloaded to eastern Canada for current feeding requirements. In event that there is not an immediate market for these grades such unloads should be offered to the feeds administrator for his feed bank at the lake head.

## COLORADO

Agate, Colo.—G. C. Bixler of Hugo is new manager of the Conley-Ross elevator which recently opened for business after having been closed for several months.

Denver, Colo.—F. R. Houlton of the Denver Grain Exchange Ass'n has been named agent to issue permits for the movement of grain at the local market, by the Interstate Commerce Commission in an order effective Aug. 10.

Sedgwick, Colo.—The Weibel Grain Co. will continue business both at the Sedgwick and Ovid elevators, Mrs. Pearl V. Weibel announced. The business will be under the management of Louis Schafer, who has been and will continue as manager of the local elevator.

Longmont, Colo.—M. J. Bradley has taken over the retail store of the Ray Anderson Feed & Seed Co., and will operate the business under a lease under its present name. Mr. Anderson is retiring from the active conduct of his business because of ill health. Mr. Bradley also operates the South Greeley Coal & Feed yard, Greeley.

Olathe, Colo.—The Farmers Union Marketing Ass'n assumed management of the Olathe Elevator and the Montrose Flour Milling Co. holding in Montrose in July, as a result of a business transaction completed last May. Roy Loper, who has been manager of the elevator for many years, will remain in that position. Lloyd Case will continue to manage the Montrose branch. Both the Olathe Elevator and the Montrose Flour Mill will be operated and directed by a local board of directors of the ass'n, assisted by the Denver organization of the ass'n.

## ILLINOIS

Hutsonville, Ill.—Rex Bovell is contemplating the remodeling of his cob disposal system.—H. H. H.

Sterling, Ill.—W. E. Kitzmiller recently resigned his position as manager of the J. A. Kadel elevator.

Paris, Ill.—Edward W. Larrick, Jr., 44, traffic manager for Illinois Cereal Mills, formerly employed in the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. from 1927 to 1930, died of a heart attack Aug. 3.—P. J. P.

Flagg (Rochelle p. o.), Ill.—Glenn Vaupel has succeeded Donald Ewing as manager of the Flagg Station Elevator.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Walter J. Tendick, 56, salesman for the Purina Feed Co. in this territory, is dead.—P. J. P.

Taylorville, Ill.—Allied Mills, Chicago, is asking priorities for construction of a soybean solvent extraction plant here.

Peoria, Ill.—Allied Mills of Chicago has requested priorities for the erection of a soybean solvent extraction plant here.

Piper City, Ill.—A large tree was blown over on the office of the Farmers Grain Co. during a recent wind storm, damaging the roof.

Chestnut, Ill.—Work on the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator is being rushed to completion. The structure replaces the one taken down.

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Grain Co. has installed a new coal conveyor operated by electric motor, to be used in unloading coal from railroad cars.

New Philadelphia, Ill.—We have installed a new corn cracker and grading machine in our elevator.—Phil-Farmers Elvtr. Co., Fred Litchfield, mgr.

Belvidere, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the building at Main and Pleasant Sts. from Louis Silver, to be used as a coal yard.

Glasford, Ill.—The Glasford Grain & Milling Co. has installed an additional dump on the north side of its elevator, Carry Bruninga, proprietor, announced.

East St. Louis, Ill.—O. W. Jones has been appointed sales manager of Ultra-Life Laboratories, Inc. He has been associated with the firm for the past 15 years.

Erie, Ill.—The Erie Lumber & Grain Co., Inc., has been organized; 1,000 shares common, p. v. at \$100. Incorporators: J. B. Mosher, F. E. Breed, C. M. Brewer.

Roseville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed an electric coal elevator with an output of about one ton a minute. It is operated by two three-h.p. motors.

Dickerson, (Fisher p. o.) Ill.—We are putting in electric power in our local elevator. Leg will be equipped with motor drive at head.—Fisher Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Casey, Ill.—J. H. Lippincott, has sold his feed and coal business to J. A. Hemminghouse, who has taken possession. Mr. Lippincott conducted the business for the past 30 years.

Earlville, Ill.—The Earlville Hemp Mill, under construction for several months, has been placed in operation. Open house was held at the plant recently when over 500 persons attended.

Onarga, Ill.—The Iroquois County Grain Dealers Ass'n met recently at the Coffee Shop. Dinner preceded a discussion of problems of mutual interest to grain dealers. Twenty-five members were present.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Ervin Bury, who for the past several years has been manager of the Daniel F. Rice & Co. grain and stock brokers office, now is operating independently. He has moved his office to the Arcade Bldg., and the former Rice offices have been closed. The Bury office will have a private wire connection with the Rice office at Danville, and will execute orders placed thru him for that company, while operating independently under his personal firm name.—P. J. P.



Swan Creek, Ill.—The Henry Sands elevator office was struck by lightning recently and a small fire was started. A passerby noticed the flames, turned in an alarm, and quick action confined damage to a hole burned in the floor.

Dongola, Ill.—Leo Keller had the nails torn off his two middle fingers on his left hand and the tips of the fingers badly lacerated recently while attempting to clean debris from the rollers that grind wheat into flour at the Keller & Co. Mill.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—Homer Miller, who has been assistant manager at the Co-op. Grain Co. elevator for the past seven years, has succeeded H. A. Henricks as manager. Mr. Henricks, who resigned after 22 years in the position, will move to Champaign.

Ashton, Ill.—The Lee County Grain Ass'n hopes to replace its elevator that burned July 2, with a modern concrete structure on which work may start this fall if plans are approved. Meanwhile the ass'n is doing business here in the Monarch Mill building.

Pekin, Ill.—William McLain, 42, Peoria, iron worker employed by the Bedford Const. Co. at Corn Products Refining Co. here, died July 26 of injuries received early in the day in a fall at the Corn Products plant. Mr. McLain was on a scaffolding nearly four stories high when he lost his balance, falling to the ground.

Emden, Ill.—Edward B. Jeckel has taken over the management of the Emden Farmers Grain Co. as of Aug. 1. For the past eight years Ed has been assistant manager of the local company. Ralph W. Hoar is the new elevator man. A new coal shed is being built and a new Kewanee Coal Conveyor installed to help in the handling of coal.

Monmouth, Ill.—The soybean processing plant of Ralph Wells & Co. suffered a \$15,000 fire loss recently. The mill was completely destroyed, but the elevator adjoining was saved. Processing supply bins containing about 600 bus. of beans were water soaked, but the beans were not damaged beyond use. The plant will be out of operation for about six months.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Charles W. Buckley and J. Edward Wynne, who are respectively the oldest and second oldest members in the Board of Trade, were presented with floral tributes on the floor of the Exchange Aug. 21, Harry C. Schaack, president of the Board of Trade, making the presentation. Mr. Wynne became a member in 1887, Mr. Buckley in 1885.

John J. Coffman, long a prominent figure in the Chicago cash grain trade, died Aug. 12, after a week's illness. He had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1920 and had been identified with a number of different firms, among them being Bartlett, Frazier & Co., E. W. Bailey & Co. and at the time of his death, he was associated with Earl M. Combs, Jr. He had served as a director of the Chicago Board of Trade and on many important committees.

Allied Mills reported a net income of \$1,541,796, equal to \$1.92 a share for the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with \$2,028,445, or \$2.53 a share in the preceding year. Reduced earnings resulted from sale of Century Distilling Co., a subsidiary, to National Distillers Products Corp., J. B. DeHaven, president of the company, announced. The sale of Century and some adjacent property in the distilling company's area, however, gave Allied Mills a profit of \$12,028,382, placing the company in a strong position to "carry out any sound expansion plan," Mr. DeHaven stated. The expansion plan is expected in the next few years and will include enlarging present plant facilities for manufacturing live stock feeds as well as Allied's retail feed outlets. The company also will request priorities for erection of two extraction plants in Taylorville and Peoria, Ill. Allied shareholders will be asked to approve a retirement plan for the company's employees and officers at the annual stockholders' meeting Sept. 6.

Charles W. Buckley, head of Buckley & Co., grain commission merchants on the Board of Trade, celebrated his 87th birthday on Sunday, August 20. Mr. Buckley's membership on the Board of Trade goes back to 1885, which makes him the dean among the Association, and in so far as is known, he is also the oldest living member of the Exchange. He is one of a small group of eleven whose connection with the Chicago Board of Trade amounts to fifty years or more. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, who celebrated their 63rd wedding anniversary on May 30, reside at their country home near Barrington, Ill.

## INDIANA

Washington, Ind.—Ed Keith is installing new feed mill equipment in his elevator.—H. H. H.

Saratoga, Ind.—A new corn cleaner is being installed in the Morrison-Tegarden Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Central Soya Co., Inc., has increased its capital stock to 220,000 shares, n.p.v.—P. J. P.

Delphi, Ind.—The Kerlin Elevator has erected a new seed and feed warehouse adjacent to elevator.—A. E. L.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has increased its common stock to 2,000 shares of \$25 par value.

Union City, Ind.—The South Side Elevator is being painted with aluminum paint, making a very attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

Farmland, Ind.—Roscoe Pursley has installed a new hammer mill and motor, and a new one ton feed mixer in his feed mill.—A. E. L.

Grandview, Ind.—The Cadick Mfg. Co. sustained an electrical burn-out loss to the armature of its generator recently. Loss was uninsured.—H. H. H.

Mecca, Ind.—Bert O. Cook, 65, operator of the Mecca Elvtr. Co., died of a heart attack at Clinton, Ind., Aug. 13, while inquiring for a physician.—W. B. C.

Linnsburg (Crawfordsville R.F.D. 2), Ind.—The Linnsburg Grain Co.'s elevator burned early Aug. 12, the loss estimated at more than \$35,000 by J. P. Whitecotton, one of the owners. Approximately 10,000 bus. of grain were destroyed.

Winamac, Ind.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the old Starr elevator on Logan St. The concrete and wood elevator has been leased by the Co-op. Since June 13, 1932, which uses the elevator as a warehouse.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In order to increase its separating efficiency and save on stock and power, Acme Evans Co. is rebuilding several cyclone Dust Collectors according to specifications of the Mill Mutual Insurance Co. engineers. Results have been 100% satisfactory.—H. H. H.

Tillmans (Monroeville R.F.D. 2), Ind.—The new Allen County Co-operative elevator and feed mill was opened Aug. 19 to public inspection and a dancing party; more than 800 persons participated. The large feed mill and warehouse provided excellent dancing accommodations, with a five-piece orchestra supplying the music. G. T. Burrell Co. was the builder.—A. E. L.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Fire destroyed the Linnsburg grain elevator on Aug. 12 with an estimated loss of \$35,000. The elevator was operated by Walter Whitecotton, of New Ross, Ind., owner of the New Ross Grain Co., and his son, Pat Whitecotton. Ten thousand bushels of oats, wheat and beans burned. Only the office records were saved. Loss was partly covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

Attica, Ind.—Pillsbury's One-Stop Feed Store has been opened by Lowell Jones, who operates similar stores and elevators at Stone Bluff and West Lebanon. James F. Small is manager of the new store and James Jones of West Lebanon is field salesman for all three stores. As a convenience the management is offering a contract plan for feeding, whereby farmers may purchase their needs from these stores and make payment on sale of their live stock or poultry.—W. B. C.

Spencerville, Ind.—Lester Waite recently was arrested, charged with embezzling \$35 collected for coal on June 28, and for which he failed to account, by Mrs. Jane Robinson, wife of Franklin Robinson who operated the Spencerville Elvtr. Co. elevator and for whom Waite worked. His bond of \$500 was signed by Henry Shook of Auburn, now manager of the elevator and who has Waite in his employ. The latter's family consists of his wife and three small children. Mr. Robinson is now operating the Garrett Grain & Coal Co.



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Carmel, Ind.—Charles Y. Foster, 73, member of the grain firm of Foster & Kimball, which operated elevators in Carmel, Yorktown and Lebanon, died on Aug. 19 in the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis. He had served as manager of the Indiana State Fair and was widely known. He formerly was a member of the Indiana State Legislature.—W. B. C.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the large warehouse and one acre of ground adjacent to its elevator, formerly used as a poultry and egg warehouse. It is 50 x 100 ft., with partial basement and second story and has been connected to the elevator by a covered runway. It will give a much needed additional storage room.—Walter Penrod, mgr.

Monticello, Ind.—The Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. mill building and equipment has been purchased by Tumb'l'Brite, Inc., possession to be given Sept. 1. The new firm which is now applying for incorporation papers in the state is owned by G. Dana Harrington and E. J. Mulligan of Columbus, O. Mr. Mulligan will manage the business. Tumb'l'Brite, Inc., will manufacture a patented vegetable product to be used by industries and various big manufacturing plants. Conversion of the mill to manufacture the new product will require a month or so after possession has been taken. It is hoped to have the plant in operation by Nov. 1. Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. is the oldest business concern here, having been established in 1872. Loughry Bros. will continue full operations of the Idaville elevator as in the past they announced with release of the announcement of sale of the local property. The present plant of the company was built in 1888 and since increased to a 500 bbl. per day mill. It was the first mill in Indiana to grind spring wheat and their principal brand was "King of the Northwest" flour. A buckwheat mill also was operated in connection with the plant. They handled grain of all kinds, field seeds and feeds. Present officers of the company are William N. Loughry, pres.; L. Chester Loughry, vice-pres.; Maynard A. Loughry, sec'y-treas., who will continue the operation of the company's elevator at Idaville, handling grain, feeds, seeds, and will do custom grinding.

## IOWA

Redfield, Ia.—The Iowa Soya Co.'s new plant, located a mile east of here, is in operation.

Clinton, Ia.—Mueller & Sons Feed Co. will move into larger quarters on Fifth Ave., South, Sept. 1.

Clinton, Ia.—The new Cargill Feed Retail Store was opened recently with J. F. Kane as manager.

Onawa, Ia.—H. H. Erwin and Frank Midlaugh, both of Fremont, Neb., are considering locating a dehydrated alfalfa mill here.

Mt. Union, Ia.—John M. Rhoades has taken over the feed grinding business of George Shaner who is retiring from that business.

Ireton, Ia.—Ben Magness of McNally purchased the Houlton garage and will open a feed store there with Albert Holtdorf as manager.

Adair, Ia.—Oage Nielsen of St. Joseph, Mo., has purchased the Hansen Grain Co. and is in charge of the business. The firm name will be the Nielsen Elvtr. Co. Mr. Nielsen has disposed of his elevator interests in St. Joseph.

Wyoming, Ia.—Robert Wensorra has sold his feed store to Fred Latare. Mr. Wensorra will become a sales supervisor for a feed company.

Ames, Ia.—The Ames Reliable Products Co. is operating its new alfalfa dehydrating plant recently installed here. W. T. Barr is manager of the business.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Spontaneous combustion among some grain sacks was blamed for a blaze that broke out Aug. 6 at the Omaha Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Peterson, Ia.—The Peterson Elvtr. & Supply Co. has let a contract to the Tillotson Const. Co. for construction of an elevator annex, to be completed by Oct. 1.

Ashton, Ia.—We have completed some repair work in our elevator, on spouts and pits, and given it a general overhauling.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., Alvin F. Umhoefer, mgr.

Hornick, Ia.—Lewis Eichhorn, who has been managing the Riley-Arneson Co. elevator at Wakonda, S. D., has returned here to again take charge of the Co-op. Elevator.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Harold F. Ory of St. Louis, Mo., is assistant manager of the Ralston Purina soybean processing plant. He succeeds H. N. Johnson, who has been named manager.

Washington, Ia.—Work on the soybean processing plant and elevator being built by the Honeymead Products Co. is making good progress and it is hoped to have the plant completed early in the fall. The St. Lawrence Const. Co. has the contract.

Roland, Ia.—Jack Reinertson, for many years employed at the H. L. Munn Lumber Co.'s grain office at Slater, resigned that position to accept a similar one here with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n. He will take over his new duties here as soon as a man has been hired to take the position he vacates.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—The Blackford Co. has installed a new 1.5-ton feed mixer at its elevator, tripling its output. A new truck hoist and portable corn sheller also were installed recently. Phil Blackford has increased the storage capacity at his plant by the addition of two 2,600-bu. steel grain bins. The elevator has been repaired and painted.

Burlington, Ia.—Wayne Bros., experienced elevator men of Little York, Keithsburg and Quawka, have taken over the former Kent elevator on the waterfront. This and the former Scholer ice house building have been remodeled and repaired and the business is being operated as Wayne Bros., Grain & Feed. Carl Wayne is general manager.

Belmond, Ia.—The Chamber of Commerce will establish a grain inspection office with arrangements approved by Fred Smith of the federal grain supervision at Chicago, and Howard Kurtz, supervisor at Cedar Rapids. The Chamber has employed A. B. Ostrand, a licensed inspector, as chief of its inspection department. For many years he has been grain inspector at Des Moines and Kansas City.

Clinton, Ia.—The 1,000,000-bu. storage addition to the Pillsbury Mills, Inc., soybean processing plant now under construction by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., will consist of 44 large concrete tanks and 30 interstice bins, and will cost approximately \$500,000. The soybean processing plant also will be remodeled, priorities having been granted by the War Production Board. It is planned to have the new storage addition ready by Dec. 1, or in time to handle the new soybean crop.

Des Moines, Ia.—More than 100 feed distributors from 11 states representing the Tanvilac Co. met recently at Hotel Kirkwood in a regional sales conference to discuss a proposed 1945 merchandising program. Fred K. Chandler, owner of the company, reported increased feed demand from virtually all sections of the livestock and poultry producing areas in which his feed is distributed.

Hudson, Ia.—Ben Magness and Charles Brown of McNally have purchased the O. A. Streator elevator and took immediate possession. Mr. Magness owns the Spelts Grain Co. elevator at McNally of which H. M. Brown, father of Charles Brown, is manager. The latter will be in charge of the local elevator. Mr. Streator purchased the local elevator 11 years ago and has operated it ever since. He will retire but continue to reside here.

Belmond, Ia.—The first unit of storage bins of the soybean processing plant under construction by General Mills, Inc., will be completed in time to store the 1944 crop this fall. Their storage capacity will be 500,000 bus., one-third of the total storage capacity which will be available when the entire construction is completed. This first unit consists of a work house which will reach a height of 230 ft.; six bins 130 ft. high by 27 ft. in diameter, of approximately 50,000 bus. capacity each; and several smaller bins bringing the total capacity to 500,000 bus. Concrete walls are 7 inches thick and reinforced with steel both horizontally and vertically.

Plainfield, Ia.—The J. Roach & Sons, Inc., grain elevator and feed mill were destroyed by fire kindled by lightning early Aug. 4 with a loss of \$150,000. The town is without fire protection and fire departments from Waverly, Nashua, Shell Rock and Clarksville aided in fighting the blaze. Richard Roach, 14, son of Howard Roach, one of the firm members, was overcome by smoke and nervous exhaustion during the fire, and was cared for at Mercy Hospital. Eight bushels of wheat, 2,000 bus. of corn and 1,500 bus. of oats were destroyed in the fire. Fifty tons of high priced feed were salvaged, thirty tons of it loaded by hand into a box car on an adjacent railroad siding in less than 30 minutes and pushed to safety. James Roach, manager of the feed mill, stated the elevator and feed mill will be replaced as soon as debris can be cleared away and materials obtained. The buildings will be the same structurally, corrugated sheet metal over steel framework, if these materials can be procured. Otherwise wood or concrete construction will be used. The Roach enterprise was established in 1863 by J. Roach, grandfather of the three present operators, James Roach, son of L. P. Roach, and Howard and Robert Roach, sons of E. A. Roach, who also is a firm member.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Grain Exchange has been formed by men interested in the grain business, with Guy Grimes, Des Moines, as president. Other officers are Don R. Jorgensen, vice-pres.; Clark C. Cooley, sec'y-treas., both of Des Moines. Directors are Mr. Grimes, Mr. Cooley, Walter C. Fuller and Carl Swanson, Des Moines, and Frank T. Milligan, Jefferson, Ia. The former quarters of the Des Moines Board of Trade on East Walnut St. will be used for laboratory and inspection offices. A. V. Tischer, federally licensed state grain inspector in the Des Moines market for the last 20 years, has been retained as chief grain inspector by the new corporation. The purpose of the exchange will be to promote interests in the grain trade in this territory, to establish and maintain a traffic bureau, to operate a laboratory for the testing of grain and other products, and to maintain quarters for the inspection, analysis and weighing of grain and kindred products, Mr. Grimes stated. The exchange plans to maintain a trading floor for buying and selling of grain and for the display of samples eventually. It is expected that firms interested in dealing in grain in the area surrounding Des Moines will join the exchange. Many companies already are members.

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## KANSAS

Sterling, Kan.—The Clinton R. Asher elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Boyd, Kan.—The E. J. Eveleigh & Sons elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Plains, Kan.—The Plains Equity Exchange & Co-op. Union reported a recent electrical breakdown.

Burlington, Kan.—Al Chrisman has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator and moved to California.

Huron, Kan.—Frank E. Wilson, owner of the Huron Grain Co., has purchased a new Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Logan, Kan.—The Logan Grain Co. recently installed a new feed mixer in its feed plant, doubling its capacity for mixing feeds.

Burlington, Kan.—Mr. Behymer of Trusler-Behymer Grain Co., Emporia, is considering possible local sites for a grain elevator.

Grinnell, Kan.—Leslie Organ is new manager of the Co-op Union Merc. Co., succeeding Ted Friesen, who resigned to return to his farm.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—The Co-op. Alfalfa mill located at the Santa Fe, has started operations. A. A. Hassenpflug is general manager.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Walnut Creek Milling Co. elevator has been given a new coat of white paint and its tanks have been repaired.

Newton, Kan.—The Newton Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a modern and complete sprinkling system thruout its entire mill and elevator as protection against fire.

Washington, Kan.—The Dannen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., have leased the properties of Martin Kiger and will continue the Kiger business for the duration, or until Martin Kiger returns from the navy.

Saxman, Kan.—Recent high winds damaged the elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Sonny Cobble, manager, reporting that a large section of the heavy corrugated siding being blown off.

Topeka, Kan.—Lt. Robert Kerr Page, 24, son of David G. Page, president of the Thomas Page Mill Co., was killed in action in France, July 22, his parents were notified by the War Department Aug. 6.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Milton R. Kent and Houston Boyd plan to erect an alfalfa mill here this fall, near the Missouri Pacific stockyards. The owners now are acquiring the needed equipment for a dust and smoke-free plant.—G. M. H.

Lewis, Kan.—A motor at the east elevator of the Lewis Co-op Co. caught on fire recently, but the blaze was extinguished before any damage resulted other than to the motor, which is being repaired. Chas. Fossey is manager of the elevator.

Hamlin, Kan.—Frank Isch has purchased the local elevator. Mr. Isch for a number of years has operated the Berwick (Sabetha p. o.) elevator, his brother, Elmer, assisting him. Frank plans to manage the local elevator and Elmer will be in charge of the Berwick business.

Topeka, Kan.—A serious fire at the Thos. Page Mill Co. plant was narrowly averted Aug. 15 when lightning struck the building, following the wires into the engine room. Fire that followed caused considerable damage to the engine room before it was extinguished.—P. J. P.

Vanora (El Dorado p. o.), Kan.—The Midwest Alfalfa Mill, owned by C. E. Wolf, has been completed and placed in operation and will be operated as Wolfe's Alfalfa Mill. Mr. Wolfe dissolved partnership with the former concern, which has mills at Wichita, Mount Hope, Kan., and Cherokee, Okla., and will devote all of his time to the local plant. The mill will operate on a full 24-hr. schedule, divided into three shifts. Lee Webster has been employed as day foreman and Harvey Holstein as night foreman. Capacity of the mill is about 20 tons per day.

Clay Center, Kan.—Loren Davis has been named manager of the Gordon Mark Elevator, Lt. (jg) Gordon Mark having left for Plattsburgh, N. Y., for indoctrinal training in the U. S. Navy. Mr. Davis has been employed there for many years and is well qualified to look after the business. Lt. Mark continues to serve as state representative until his term expires.

Holyrood, Kan.—From June 22 to July 24 the Holyrood Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. loaded and shipped to market terminals 82 box car loads of wheat; 48 from the local elevator and 34 from the Farhman elevator west of here in Barton County. For three consecutive days loading cars were not available and on a number of days only a limited number were at disposal, otherwise the number would have been over the 100 mark, A. L. Greenwood, manager of the local elevator, stated.

Enterprise, Kan.—New feed plant equipment has been installed at the smaller elevator of the Hoffman Mills. The building, known as the corn elevator, has been equipped with new bins and spouting, a new Ehrsam Electric Lift, new hammer mill and feed mixer. The driveway was widened to accommodate large truck loads. C. J. Wood, manager, stated the plant would be in operation soon. The bins and spouting have been so arranged that any load of grain can be dumped, mixed, ground, or processed and returned to the customer's vehicle without the necessity of scooping.

Lyons, Kan.—High winds sweeping thru Kansas on July 27 damaged many mill plants and elevators. Fortunately, in each case the loss was small. The Central Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s mill plant and the elevators of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. and Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. reported losses. Other companies reporting damage incurred were Erie Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n., elevator, Erie; Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Mill A, Hutchinson; Enns Milling Co., mill plant, Inman; Moundridge Milling Co., mill plant, Moundridge; Kansas Milling Co., elevator, Pollard; Consolidated Flour Mills Co., plant, Saxman.

Arlington, Kan.—Lightning striking the office of the Arlington Elvtr. Co. at 4:30 a.m. on Aug. 11 created an unusual situation when it magnetized the scale beam so strongly the beam would not break. E. F. Brown, manager, discovered the condition when he attempted to balance his scale later that morning. When the beam would not break, and knives, levers, etc., has been inspected and appeared to be in order, a scale man was summoned who discovered the beam was magnetized. The magnetization was so strong a needle could be picked up. Other damage resulting from the lighting bolt striking was a switch and radio destroyed, office ceiling charred and books and papers on shelf charred, but fortunately no fire resulted.

Leoti, Kan.—The McClimbs & Logan elevator burned early the morning of July 29, fire believed to have resulted from an overheated motor. Of the 13,000 bus. of grain in the overhead bins, it is thought much of it can be salvaged. The elevator had been overhauled and made ready for the harvest season. During the day it is reported the working force had had trouble with belts and motors, altho at the time of shut-down late in the evening no indication was found of any fire threat. The elevator had been purchased last year of William Kliesen. The office building a few feet distant was saved by efficient work of the firemen. The loss is covered by insurance. The firm is taking in wheat at its elevator on the east side and will continue to buy grain.

Hutchinson, Kan.—James M. Doty, manager of the recently formed Technical Laboratories, Kansas City, has purchased the Patterson Laboratories, and, because of a shortage of technical personnel, will move the equipment to the Technical Laboratories in Kansas City, which will be in operation about Oct. 1. R. L. Patterson, former owner of the laboratory, plans to work as a milling engineer and will remain here.

## KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Ballard & Ballard are building a warehouse addition to its biscuit factory.

Campsville, Ky.—Maurice Coppock has purchased the Mill Exchange Building on First St. from R. B. Allen, taking immediate possession. Mr. Allen is giving his whole time to operation of the Elkhorn Mill.

Louisville, Ky.—The Wathen Bros., distillers, with plant at Greenbrier, Nelson County, Ky., sold a little more than a year ago to Harry Baker, Ansel Chepenik, and others, at which time R. N., and J. B. Wathen, III, retired, has again been sold to Robert Gould, of Cincinnati, who has formed the Willow Springs Distillers, Inc., to operate the plant. Gould owns the Dowling Distillery at Burgin, Ky., and is also interested in the former Cave Springs Distillery, now known as the Pebleford Distillery, Newport, Ky.—A. W. W.

Henderson, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Soybean Co-operative during the year ending July 31, enjoyed the most successful period in its existence, G. W. Allen, general manager, told the stockholders at the annual meeting. The firm showed a net earning of \$108,482.87 and a net worth of \$151,285.02. The net earnings was after necessary plant repairs and setting aside a reserve for replacements. From the net savings, a five-percent annual dividend was paid on preferred stock. A six per cent annual dividend on common stock also was paid. One half of the remainder of the net savings, amounting to \$51,745.17, has been set aside as operating capital reserve (allocated). At the business session the growers re-elected all officers. They are Charles B. Smith, Reed, pres.; Oscar D. Keck, Mt. Vernon, Ind., vice-pres., and Mr. Allen, sec'y-treas.—W. B. C.

## MICHIGAN

Nashville, Mich.—The Nashville Elvtr. Ass'n reported the most successful year of operation of its business just closed. Gross sales amounted to more than \$230,000, representing an increase of \$50,000 over the preceding year. Earl D. Olmstead is manager.

Albion, Mich.—I purchased the Earl J. Young Elevator early this year, Mr. Young being forced to sell because of poor health. He has retired after 35 years in the elevator business. The business continues operation under the old name, Young's Elevator.—Robert W. Thompson.

## MINNESOTA

Halstad, Minn.—The Halstad Elvtr. Co. recently sold its potato warehouse to Chester Leirness.

Swanville, Minn.—George Cohn has discontinued the flour and feed departments of his local business.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—High winds on Aug. 3 caused a small amount of damage at the Detroit Lakes Grain Co. elevator No. 1, and at Peterson-Biddick Co.'s warehouse.

**KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
**CONSIGNMENTS**  
**SERVICE GRAIN MERCHANTS SATISFACTION**



Lake Bronson, Minn.—The Farmers' Co-op. Trading Co., Ellis Fertig, proprietor, has installed a new feed grinder.

Baudette, Minn.—Russell Cave of Spooner has accepted a position at the elevator of the Marvin Lumber & Cedar Co.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—A Cargill, Inc., Feed Store has opened here with Greg Sanger of Franklin in charge as manager.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Selmer Mikelson of Clarkfield has succeeded Harold O. Hansen as manager of the Cannon Falls Farmers Elevator Co.

Fosston, Minn.—H. W. Knutson, formerly of Thompson, has re-opened the Peavey Elevators elevator, which has been closed for about three years.

Douglas, Minn.—William Emory Douglas, 82, former grain elevator operator here, died Aug. 9 at the Colonial Hospital, Rochester, Minn.

Northfield, Minn.—The Northfield Farm Store, featuring Cargill, Inc., livestock and poultry feeds, has been opened by C. O. Belshe.

Canby, Minn.—The Canby Farmers Grain Co. elevator was damaged by a small fire on July 28, that originated in a short circuit in the plant's wiring.

Litchfield, Minn.—E. R. Hillstrom, who has managed the Farmers Produce here for the past 25 years, sold out last week to LeRoy Warren of Rosendale.

St. Louis Park, Minn.—The International Milling Co. is repairing and remodeling its grain elevator on Highway No. 7. The work includes straightening and repairing the storage bins.

Dunnell, Minn.—George Hjelm, 56, who came here from Toronto, S. D., July 1, to become manager of the Farmers Elevator, dropped dead while shoveling coal from a car near the elevator Aug. 8.

Duluth, Minn.—Farmers in this area are being advised to take immediate steps to meet an expected shortage of feed this winter in an outline presented by the local county agricultural agent.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—H. S. Newell, 76, a former president of the Duluth Board of Trade and for many years prominent in local grain circles and president of H. S. Newell & Co., grain commission firm, died Aug. 6.

Dudley, Minn.—The Dudley Farmers Co. reported its east elevator roof was damaged by high winds on Aug. 3.

Mapleton, Minn.—Frank Bros. Feed & Grain Co. has purchased the Emerson Feed Mill which adjoins its elevator. J. S. Emerson, who owned the mill, is retiring from active business after 35 years in the grain and feed business here.

Hawley, Minn.—C. O. Scow, who built the Hawley flour mill 26 years ago, has sold the establishment to F. A. Adamek, an experienced miller from southern Minnesota. The new owner is overhauling machinery and will be operating in about 30 days.

Dawson, Minn.—The workshop of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. was damaged badly by an exposure fire originating in some gasoline storage tanks recently. Several weeks before the company had a small fire loss, due to an overheated bearing at the elevator.

Cokato, Minn.—The Cokato Mill & Elevator Co. has started construction of a two-story, 50 x 50 ft. warehouse which will have a 25-carload capacity. It will be completed within 30 days. The company completed remodeling of a flour mill into a modern feed manufacturing plant last May. A jobbing business also is operated. Charles Greer is sales manager.

Slayton, Minn.—The J. G. Dill Co. elevator was struck by lightning just as the plant was opened for business the morning of July 31, and the blaze that was started near the fuse box was quickly extinguished with slight damage resulting. S. H. Stephenson, manager, stated the fact the employees were on the scene at the time the bolt struck, and acted quickly, doubtless saved the elevator from a disastrous fire.

Winthrop, Minn.—Walter Lucas, manager for the Pacific Grain Co., was severely injured recently when his thumb was caught between the large alligator wrench he was using to make an adjustment on a large revolving shaft of the company's new feed mill, and the sharp edge of a box, securely fastened to the mill, necessitating amputation of the injured member. He also suffered severe bruises about the body, the wrench striking him across the left arm, chest and abdomen. He sustained several fractured ribs. Following the accident he was rushed to the Union Hospital at New Ulm. The feed mill had been just recently completed and placed in operation.

Sebek, Minn.—New concrete footings have been put under the main part of the Sebek Elevator building and the structure is being repaired and remodeled by A. E. Anderson, contractor. Work will be completed in time to handle this year's grain crop.

Preston, Minn.—Leonard A. Clark, Alta, Ia., Clifford Clark, Minneapolis, and Thos. Clark, brothers, have leased the Preston Soya Plant from its owner, Fred Kaup of Minneapolis, and expect to have it in operation by Sept. 1. Leonard Clark, formerly superintendent of schools at Alta, will manage the plant. Clifford Clark will be assistant manager of the processing plant and take charge of a feed business to be operated at the plant; Thomas Clark will not take an active part in the business.

Morgan, Minn.—The Morgan Farmers Elevator Co., at its recent annual meeting, reported a net savings of \$19,987.78 for the year just closed, and the amount was distributed to the patrons as a patronage dividend. At the close of the meeting, which was attended by about 100 persons, lunch was served, the repast donated by the Johnson-Olson Grain Co., Dinham-Seim Co., Sexauer Seed Co., and Hubbard Milling Co. Harvey L. Vang is manager of the elevator and Charles Johnson, assistant manager.

Hopkins, Minn.—The Pioneer Elevator & Lumber Co. elevator was destroyed by explosion and fire Aug. 18. The blast blew the roof off the structure and the flames swept thru it in spite of efforts of the local fire department augmented by departments from St. Louis Park and Excelsior. Three men and a woman in the building at the time escaped without injury. Two of the men were the owners, Daniel and Dennis O'Leary; the woman was the bookkeeper, Miss Alice Shanahan. The 90-ft. tall 30,000-bu. structure, built of sheet metal siding, was partly filled with grain. Loss is estimated at \$35,000.—P. J. P.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Fire believed to have started from grain dust ignited by a fan motor spark damaged the upper part of the Gould Grain Elevator owned by Fleischmann Malting Co., Aug. 20.

A shortage of 100 laborers for the handling of grain in the terminal elevators of the Twin Cities was reported by John C. Nord, area director for the W. M. C. Mr. Nord pointed to a still greater need for such workers in the next 30 days with heavy new crop shipments in prospect.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. plans to issue \$7,500,000 of new preferred stock and change its name to Pillsbury Mills, Inc., as a step in further extension and diversification of its business, the company has announced. Stockholders will vote on the stock authorization and change in name at a special meeting here Sept. 12. John S. Pillsbury, chairman, stated an additional 25,000 shares will be authorized for future issuance as directors deem necessary. The company recently has acquired feed plants, flour mills, soybean processing plants, and other properties on the Pacific coast and in the midwest, all for cash, Mr. Pillsbury said. Proceeds from the sale of the preferred stock will be used to replenish working capital and retire outstanding first mortgage bonds.

Chris Miller, sales manager for Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Ia., for several years, recently resigned from that position and on Sept. 1 will take over the duties of general warehouse supervisor with Russell-Miller Milling Co. His headquarters will be here although much time will be spent in the field. Mr. Miller, associated with midwestern agriculture for all of his business life, is a member of the Feed Industry Council and is active also in the affairs of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n of Iowa. The Russell-Miller Milling Co. also has announced the promotion of Tom G. Dyer to manager of the company's Northwest Division. Mr. Dyer became associated with the company in August, 1942, as head of its newly established feed manufacturing division. About a year ago he was named Northwest sales manager of both flour and feed.



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George W. Banning, Van Dusen Harrington Co., was elected president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n. at the organization's annual meeting Aug. 15. Julian B. Seim, Dinham-Seim Co., was elected as vice pres., and Frank B. Getchell, Getchell-Tanton Co., was re-elected as sec'y of the association. Directors chosen for the ensuing year are Julian Seim, R. M. Davies, L. L. Crosby, Frank Higgins, Frank Getchell, Lester McCabe, and George Banning.

## MISSOURI

Jackson, Mo.—The Cape County Milling Co.'s Elevator A was damaged by recent high winds.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Higginsville Flour Mills reported high winds damaged its property on Aug. 4.

Foristell, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator, was entered by burglars recently and \$30 and ration stamps were taken from the safe.—P. J. P.

Fulton, Mo.—Louis Frank has been appointed manager of the Hummer Flour & Feed Store, successor to the J. W. Sims Feed Store.—P. J. P.

Farmington, Mo.—L. E. Bollinger has purchased from Elmer McClanahan the feed and produce business he formerly owned and operated, taking immediate possession. He is operating the business as the Bollinger Feed & Produce Co.

Slater, Mo.—Charles E. Baker, Jr., who has been superintendent at the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant for the past year, has been accepted as cereal technologist with the Chicago Quartermaster Depot in the army subsistence research laboratory and took over his new duties Aug. 1.

Wentzville, Mo.—When a tear gas bomb attached to the safe door at the Co-op. Ass'n elevator recently was set off, burglars who had knocked the knob from the safe in an attempted robbery, fled, leaving behind in the strong box \$740. They had gained entrance to the elevator by jimmying a window.—P. J. P.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—Tom L. Dawe, owner and manager of the White River Milling Co., Thayer, Mo., has bought the Ozark Feed Mills from Ralph Johnson, who is going into the hardware business. Mr. Dawe is in partnership with George W. Lansis, who is now serving with the army in France. He will divide his time between the two plants.

Fredericktown, Mo.—Archie Miller, 33, driver for Fredericktown Milling Co., was killed instantly Aug. 4 when a trailer truck he was driving overturned, crushing him, on Highway 67. Bob Shetley, 17, helper, jumped to safety. He said Miller lost control of the truck, which was loaded with feed and flour, when he stooped over to pick up a piece of paper.—P. J. P.

Mound City, Mo.—E. J. Englehart and H. C. Yeager of Fort Scott, Kan., doing business as the Fort Scott Elvtr. Mills Co., have purchased the John Donan Elevator, taking possession Aug. 1. Repairs and remodeling of the structure are in progress. Mr. Donan has been engaged in the grain and coal business here for many years, buying his first grain business in 1911. He moved the elevator to its present location in 1917, then selling it to Ralph Cottier who operated it for 10 years after which Mr. Donan re-acquired it and has since operated the business. Messrs. Englehart and Yeager have elevators also at Bigelow and Fortescue, Mo., as well as at Fort Scott. The property purchased here includes the elevator and the two lots it is situated on as well as the coal bins north of the depot.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. Rachel Allene Merrill, wife of Harold A. Merrill, died Aug. 11, at her home after a month's illness with a heart ailment.—G. M. H.

James M. Doty expects to have the newly organized Technical Laboratories of which he is manager, in operation about Oct. 1. He recently purchased and moved here the Patterson Laboratories of Hutchinson, Kan.

W. B. McMullen, formerly with Continental Grain Co. at Kansas City, is now with the Kansas Elvtr. Co., which operates the Robinson Elevators including the Terminal Elevator at Topeka, Kan., and is affiliated with the Robinson Mill at Salina, Kan.

## MONTANA

Lindsey, Mont.—An elevator is being moved here from Roy, Mont.

Lewistown, Mont.—The hay and coal shed of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was badly damaged by an exposure fire on Aug. 5.

Opheim, Mont.—Merle Morey is new manager of the Occident Elevator, coming here from Enid, Mont., where he was manager of the company's elevator.

Enid, Mont.—Mr. Shields has succeeded Merle Morey as manager of the Occident Elevator, following the latter's transfer to Opheim. Mr. Shields will also take over the store and post office duties.

Glasgow, Mont.—George A. Lindgren, Sr., for the past 30 years in the grain business in eastern Montana, has been engaged as manager of the recently organized Glasgow Farmers Union Grain & Feed Co.

Fort Benton, Mont.—William Breiter, who has been manager of an elevator at Montague for the past several years, is new manager of the local Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator, succeeding E. N. Colby who is now located at Conrad.

Farmington, Mont.—Roy Anderson of Choteau is manager of the Hegne Grain Co.'s elevator, formerly known as the Farmers Equity. The elevator opened for business Aug. 1. Mr. Anderson is proprietor of the R. A. Anderson & Son coal and feed business at Choteau.

Great Falls, Mont.—The new flaxseed and commercial feed plant of Montana Vegetable Oil & Feed Co., under construction on the Gt. Northern right of way adjoining the Cascade County warehouse, will be ready to crush flaxseed this fall. The plant will turn out linseed oil, linseed meal and a stock feed pellet. Its capacity will be 40 to 50 tons of seed a day.

Chester, Mont.—M. O. Farden, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator, recently resigned to accept a position with the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n. at Spokane.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has its 40 x 70 ft. warehouse near completion. The frame structure, with concrete foundation, will be used to store feed.

## NEBRASKA

Kearney, Neb.—Fire damaged a carload of alfalfa meal at Railroad and D recently.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Howells Milling Co. has changed its name to Schuyler Milling Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The Maney Milling Co. is installing new milling machinery and renovating the plant.

St. Paul, Neb.—Clarence Deemer, 59, at one time manager of an elevator here for A. N. Conklin, died recently at Bendon, Mich.

Lincoln, Neb.—John M. Paul has sold its grain brokerage business to his son, Edward, and will take a rest from business affairs.

Meadow Grove, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co. will build a complete commercial feed grinding unit here, Howard Neely, local Continental Grain Co. manager, stated. Work is to start soon.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange membership of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., held in the name of G. S. Watkins, has been transferred to Hamilton B. Cook, who succeeds Mr. Watkins as grain buyer here.

Humboldt, Neb.—Chris Warner, second miller for the O. A. Cooper Co., caught his right hand in a feed roller while examining the grinding of some feed, and his four fingers were completely severed from his hand. The rollers of the machine had just been returned from Omaha and installed, after having been sharpened.

McCook, Neb.—Frank Real, 76, pioneer grain dealer, died Aug. 6. Mr. Real first came to the state in 1886. He owned a group of grain stores and elevators in southwest Nebraska and northwest Kansas at the time of his death. Mr. Real also served as state treasurer for the Elks 11 years and was a member of the com'ite which inaugurated the B. P. O. E. crippled children's clinic in Nebraska.

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Harvard, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator has received its priority permit and will start building its elevator Sept. 1. It will be located south of the present site on the Burlington Railroad. J. Tillotson has the contract.

Indianola, Neb.—A truck caught fire just after unloading a load of wheat at the Equity Elevator recently, but was pushed from the dump and away from the elevator before any damage resulted to the elevator. The fire resulted when the motor was started, due to a broken gasoline line.

Friend, Neb.—The B. C. Christopher & Co. have completed removal of the 63-ft. high, 24 x 32 ft. grain elevator recently purchased from Eldorado to Friend. Eldorado is 42 miles west of here, but many miles were added to the trip because of the routing necessary to avoid hazards. At one time the building was 2 miles south of here, then it was routed north of Cordova. Transportation means was a large truck with additional rubber-tired wheels. A tractor with guy wires was used as a steady for hills. Bridges had to be reinforced, power and telegraph wires lowered and the network of rural electric lines also had to be cut. Joe H. Johnson Const. Co. had the contract. The elevator will be operated in conjunction with a new feed mill owned by B. C. Christopher & Co.

## NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—Noel S. Bennett, 66, sec'y-treas. of Barber & Bennett, Inc., grain merchants, with whom he had been associated since 1899, died here Aug. 4.

Oswego, N. Y.—Possible sites for a new feed mill here are being considered by officials of the Ralston-Purina Co., operators of the Check-board feed mill which burned recently.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The International Milling Co. has filed plans for the expansion of its properties on Childs St., at a cost of \$20,000. The Ralston-Purina Co. also has filed plans for construction of a \$2,000 addition to its mill on Prenatt St.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Fire originating in an elevator leg in the Dailey Mills plant on Aug. 10 about 6:30 p.m., had been brought well under control by the fire department when something happened to the water supply. The flames flared up anew, out of control, and a serious loss resulted.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Rogers, N. D.—John Overby, formerly of Fargo, is a new employee at the Farmers Elevator.

Scranton, N. D.—The feed mill and stock of the Scranton Equity Exchange was damaged by fire recently.

Watrous (Bentley p. o.), N. D.—I have sold my Watrous Elevator to Harry Thomas of Aberdeen, S. D.—A. E. Odegard.

Beulah, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is building a feed mill here, frame construction, Hogenson Const. Co. having the contract.

Arnegard, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported a net profit of \$32,355.76 on last year's business. Stockholders were paid a dividend at the rate of 5c a bushel on wheat and 7c on other grain. Melvin Johnson is manager.

Parshall, N. D.—F. W. Ahlgren has succeeded R. O. Torgerson as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, which handled 1,062,000 bus. of grain during the past year.

Strasburg, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has taken over operation of the Liberty Grain Co. elevator, the transaction for transfer of the property being made early this month.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the L. W. Berkholtz Elevator, Braddock, and Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co., Ray, N. D.

Eckelson, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has been granted priorities for construction of a feed mill here and the contract has been let to the Hogenson Const. Co. The building will be of wood construction.

Anamoose, N. D.—The Anamoose Farmers Union Ass'n, recently formed, has purchased and will operate the elevator formerly owned by Martin Hublou. Philip Mickelson is president of the new association.

Gladstone, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. proposes to have its articles of incorporation amended to increase the authorized capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and reorganize under the revolving fund plan.

Granville, N. D.—E. L. Lippman has purchased the R. L. Richardson elevator and will use it mainly for storage of his crop. He also will engage in custom buying. Mr. Lippman has between 800 and 900 acres of land in crop.

Ellendale, N. D.—Myron Jury has been named assistant manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator, succeeding Irvin Gesme, who was appointed manager following the recent resignation of Fred H. Dettloff from that position.

Brinsmade, N. D.—Thomas Ose, 69, operator of an elevator bearing his name, died, recently, of complications and injuries received in an accident last fall. Mr. Ose had operated his elevator since 1895 in conjunction with other business enterprises.

Powers Lake, N. D.—B. E. Lane, formerly manager of the Farmers Lumber & Supply Co. at Coleridge, Neb., is now managing the local Farmers Union elevator. Mr. Lane left Coleridge last spring when he expected to be inducted into the navy, but changes in regulations kept him in civilian life.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota has announced it will hold its annual convention this year at some point in the state during the first week of February, 1945. Both places and definite date will be announced later. The association canceled its last two annual conclaves in the interest of the war effort.

Berea (Valley City p. o.), N. D.—The Berea Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting on June 20. Dividend checks were presented patrons by C. M. Smestad, manager. All directors were re-elected and Mr. Smestad was retained as manager. The company recently had its elevator, coal sheds and the manager's residence repaired and painted. The work was done by the H. J. Becker Co.

## OHIO

Gallipolis, O.—The Bell & Shaw flour and feed mill has been sold to Ecker & Myers.

Orient, O.—Orient Farmers Exchange is installing a Western Gyration Separator in its plant.

North Baltimore, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Ass'n elevator recently was damaged by high winds.

McConnelsville, O.—The Elk Eye Milling Co. has been sold to the Morgan County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc.

Convoy, O.—Sparks from a passing locomotive caused a small fire loss to the Convoy Equity Exchange Co. elevator early Aug. 6.

Circleville, O.—R. P. Reid, Ohio representative of Seedburo Equipment Co., has been confined to his home due to a knee fracture suffered July 28.

Ney, O.—The last of the large pile of wheat dumped on the ground outside the Farmers Co-op. Elevator was removed and shipped Aug. 3 with practically no loss resulting.

Washington, C. H., O.—Virgil Vincent, 59, for 22 years operator of the Virgil Vincent grain elevator here, and Republican candidate for sheriff, died Aug. 6 after a long illness.

Ridgeway, O.—The Everett Bruglar elevator, formerly the Ridgeway Grain Co., was destroyed by fire Aug. 17, the loss estimated at \$15,000. Lightning started the blaze. It was the second time an elevator at the site had burned within two years. Mr. Bruglar said he did not plan to rebuild.

Fostoria, O.—Herbert William Whitta, 84, who at one time was associated with the Harter Milling Co., now the Mennel Milling Co., and for many years inspected and graded all the grain received and shipped from this market, died Aug. 13. From Jan. 1, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1931, he was Fostoria's mayor.

Cincinnati, O.—A cross beam which he grasped as he fell thru a trapdoor on top of a bin at the Early & Daniel Co. plant recently, saved Bruce Begley, 24, from a 140-ft. fall to a concrete floor. He was carrying grain sacks across the top of the empty bin when he fell thru the trap. His injuries consisted of severe cuts on his right leg and right hand and rib bruises.

Coshocton, O.—The Farmers Exchange has made plans to build a modern two-story concrete soybean mill and processing plant, to cost approximately \$50,000. The building will house four storage tanks with a capacity of 24,000 bus. A 10,000-gal. oil storage tank and oil cake grinding machine will be installed. A 30-h.p. stoker will furnish steam for the processing plant.

## OKLAHOMA

Yukon, Okla.—The Dobry Flour Mills, Inc., report a recent severe electrical damage loss.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Merit Mills, Inc., recently sustained an electrical breakdown loss.

Woodward, Okla.—L. S. Fisher of the L. S. Fisher Grain Co. recently addressed a luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club, his subject, "Wheat".

Enid, Okla.—Harold Goodholm, Goodholm Flour & Feed Co., has opened a place of business here in addition to his home office in Stillwater.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—B. D. Eddie, operator of the Superior Feed Mills, was elected chairman of the state's new board of regents for agricultural and mechanical colleges at its first meeting, held recently.

Ponca City, Okla.—An alfalfa dehydration plant is to be established here, to be ready for the first cutting of alfalfa in the spring. The Chamber of Commerce is promoting the project, forming a company and selecting the site for the plant.

Gould, Okla.—Fire destroyed the Uhlman Grain Co. office the night of July 28, the blaze started when lightning hit the structure during a severe electrical storm. Sam W. Carmack is manager of the elevator. The company is temporarily using the Gould Lumber Co. building as an office.



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Alva, Okla.—The Alva Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. of Oklahoma has filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission a registration statement covering \$250,000 of ten-year 6 per cent subordinated sinking fund notes, proceeds from sale of which, the company said, will be used to purchase real estate and construct a 1,000,00-bu. elevator. Chalmers & Borton have contract to construct the elevator, work on which is already under way.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spangle, Wash.—The J. H. Grunewald grain warehouse has been sold to Mr. Kirk.

New Plymouth, Ida.—Harry Chadwick is constructing a 20x56 ft. extension to his building to house his feed grinding business.

Plaza, Wash.—A 30 per cent stockholders' dividend has been declared by the Plaza Farmers' Union Warehouse & Elvtr. Co.—F. K. H.

Oakesdale, Wash.—Walter Tolman, Pullman, will take charge of seed stocks and feed sales for the Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n on Sept. 1.—F. K. H.

Jerome, Ida.—Saunders Mills, Inc., will construct an alfalfa mill near here. C. G. Blackburn, company representative, has several sites under consideration.

Marcellus (Ritzville p. o.), Wash.—Henry L. Cordes, for 16 years manager of the Marcellus Farmers Elvtr. Co., died unexpectedly of a heart attack July 24.

Wallowa, Ore.—The Wallowa County Grain Growers, recently organized, has taken over the Woolgrowers Warehouse, and the Woolgrowers Warehouse Co., organized many years ago, passed out of existence.

Seattle, Wash.—A wage dispute case involving the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 910, A. F. L., was heard by the regional W. L. B. recently.

Silverton, Ore.—Preparations to handle a bumper crop of grains and seeds is being made by Valley Farmers Co-op with a new 56 x 33 ft. warehouse, which will be completed soon. The Co-op purchased the Conrad Feed & Seed Co.—F. K. H.

Condon, Ore.—Two cribbed elevators of the Condon Grain Growers Co-op. Ass'n and 100,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed by fire Aug. 12. Most of the loss, estimated at \$75,000, was covered by insurance according to H. M. Bull, manager.—F. K. H.

Farmington, Wash.—The Gordon T. Shaw Grain & Pea Co. has bought the Farmers Warehouse Co. here and at Seltice, formerly operated by Chas. Blickendiffer. Vern Savitz, formerly assistant manager at Tekoa, has been transferred here to take charge of the two warehouses.

Corvallis, Ore.—L. E. Harris, weed specialist with the agricultural experiment station for several years, has resigned to accept position with Chipman Chemical Co., which is now constructing a plant in Portland. The company will manufacture weed killing chemicals. He will be succeeded by Virgil Freed.—F. K. H.

Yakima, Wash.—The Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n is building an addition to its plant, to provide elevator and bulk grain storage. The elevator unit will be 45 x 150 ft. in size and the cupola will bring the height to 150 ft. Storage capacity will be 110 cars, with delivery facilities for carlots and in bulk to farmers. Twelve bulk bins will be included in the construction.

Snoqualmie, Wash.—Carl E. Bailey, honorably discharged veteran of the present war with four major campaigns to his credit, has returned home and is re-opening the Snoqualmie Feed & Fuel Store, the business which he operated for a year and a half prior to his departure a year and half ago for the army. Bailey fought with his unit thru Naples and was wounded near Cassino.

Grangeville, Ida.—A broken fan in an electric motor endangered the T. E. Robinson grain warehouse recently. E. W. Weber, in charge of that section of the plant, returning from the sack warehouse found machinery had come to a stop. Investigating, he discovered the smoke in the conveyor shaft and summoned the fire department. The fire was confined to the 15-h.p. motor, which was destroyed. A 20-h.p. motor was purchased to replace it.

Seattle, Wash.—The prewar export subsidy on flour, shipped to the Philippines, formed the basis for a suit for \$6,277.50, filed by Fisher Flouring Mills against the United States government. According to the suit, the company has arranged to export 8,360 bbls. of wheat flour to the Philippines and \$6,277.50, is due as an export subsidy on the flour. The government promised the subsidy as part of a program to encourage wheat exports, but refused to pay after the war forced diversion of shipments to Hawaii and Vancouver, B. C., it is charged.—F. K. H.

Hillsboro, Ore.—A large addition is being constructed to the Imperial Feed & Grain Co. plant, to provide storage and cleaning facilities and to be in readiness for this year's harvest. The new unit will give bulk storage for 65,000 bus., more than doubling the present storage capacity of 45,000 bus. Sack storage of 1,000 tons also will be provided in the new section. Facilities for bulk grain unloading will be installed. Additional cleaning machinery to be installed will enable the cleaning of all small seed crops. The seed and feed departments will be entirely separated. The new addition will increase the old floor space of 44,000 sq. ft. by 12,000 ft. A new lifting device has been perfected by the Imperial for the lifting of sacks to trucks in the field. W. C. Theda, who is president of the firm, is also manager of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. of Tacoma. Charles Epps is manager and Edgar Epps, treas. The grain firm was originally incorporated as the Climax Milling Co. in May, 1888, and sold to Theda and associates in July, 1927. Mr. Theda was the operating head from 1927 to 1933 when he accepted the position with the Centennial.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—R. C. Miner, general manager of the Miner-Hillard Milling Co., since the death of his father, Gen. Asher Miner, in 1924, has been elected president, succeeding the late T. R. Hillard who died May 1.

Bally, Pa.—The Amos K. Schultz mill, located on the West Branch of the Perkiomen, along the road between here and Niantic, has been acquired by a group of Pennsburg business men who will operate the industry as the County Line Mills. Possession was given Aug. 1. Identified in the venture are Ralph M. Bieler, Frederick P. Hevener, and Allen M. Bieler; the latter formerly of Pennsburg but recently of Somerville, N. J., will be in active charge of the mill. Mr. Schultz is retiring from active business.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapids Dell, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator has installed new loading equipment.

Vienna, S. D.—The Vienna Grain Co. elevator and stock were damaged by fire July 18.

Kampeska, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Naples, S. D.—Benson Quinn Co. elevators 1 and 2 were damaged by high winds on Aug. 3.

Willow Lake, S. D.—High winds did a small amount of damage to the Farmers Elevator recently.

McLaughlin, S. D.—A 15,000-bu grain storage tank is being built by the W. E. Kurlie Elevator.

Hetland, S. D.—John Gehrts has been transferred from Bancroft to manage the local Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator.

Bancroft, S. D.—Fred Bremer of Gary has succeeded John Gehrts as manager of the elevator of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son.

Wakonda, S. D.—Lewis Eichhorn has resigned as manager of the Riley-Arneson Co. elevator to assume management of an elevator at Hornick, Ia.

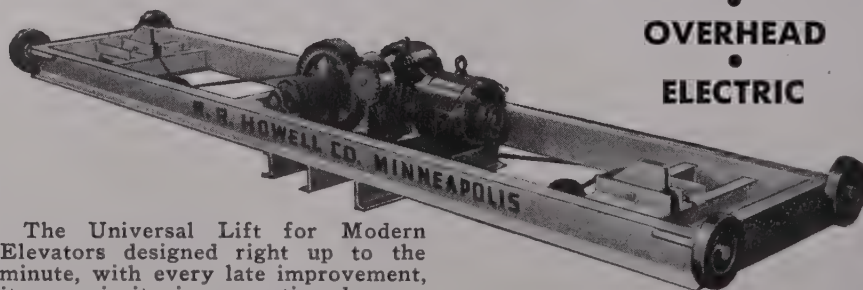
Astoria, S. D.—Hoseas Hinderaker has purchased Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's elevator. Mr. Hinderaker has been manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co. for many years.

Lemmon, S. D.—The E. J. Ziltz Elevator recently purchased by A. E. Odegaard will be operated as the Odegaard Elevators along with the elevator at Timber Lake Mr. Odegaard recently bought.

Humboldt, S. D.—Bob Larson has taken over the Hubbard & Palmer elevator agency, succeeding S. M. Angus, veteran grain buyer of that firm, who resigned after completing 41 years in that capacity.

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Bulletin TD-41

**R. R. HOWELL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Nunda, S. D.—The Nunda Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the J. F. Anderson Lumber Co.'s yard and hardware store and will operate them in connection with its elevator under supervision of M. J. Nelson.

Mission Hill, S.D.—We spent about \$2,500 this summer replacing worn out machinery in our plant. Could have done more work but some equipment almost impossible to get.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, H. L. West.

Twin Brooks, S. D.—Sale of the T. A. de-Werd elevator here to the Bagley Elevator Co. has been announced. The Bagley Co. now owns two of the three elevators here. Pat Wendt is manager. The other Twin Brooks elevator is owned by the Miller Elvtr. Co., and is under the management of Paul Marquardt.—F. E.

## SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—Phares T. Diehl for the past five years with the local office of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., has been named manager of the branch succeeding J. T. Williams who resigned.

Meridian, Miss.—R. E. Winstead, who has been connected with the Meridian Grain & Elvtr. Co. for the past 15 years, has resigned his position. The company recently was taken over by the Russell Co., Jackson, Miss.

Princeton, W. Va.—Fire damaged the Snyder's Lumber & Flour Co. plant recently, the loss estimated at \$50,000. The fire started from an electric motor in the planing mill, which was part of the two-story main building. The fire spread to the lumber yards and burned and damaged much lumber. Joe Snyder, owner of the company, was slightly burned during the conflagration.

Charlotte, N. C.—The warehouse of the Piedmont Feed Mills was destroyed by fire Aug. 6, loss estimated at approximately \$50,000. The 100x75 ft. building contained a large quantity of feedstuffs, which burned along with a truck. The feed mill, 30 ft. distant from the warehouse, was slightly damaged, but firemen prevented spread of the flames to the structure. J. W. Maxwell, operator of the mill, stated operations of the plant will probably have to be suspended for about three weeks. Immediate plans for construction were launched.

Richmond, Va.—E. R. Bell, 57, divisional manager for Arcady Farm Milling Co., Chicago, Ill., died Aug. 4 at Lynchburg, Va., of a heart attack.

## TENNESSEE

Covington, Tenn.—J. T. Craig has taken over the Covington Feed Store.—P. J. P.

Memphis, Tenn.—The closing price of September and October cottonseed meal on the Memphis Merchants Exchange for Aug. 4-10 was \$48.50 ton (bulk nominal).

Cleveland, Tenn.—A large warehouse belonging to Gene Calloway containing about 1,500 bales of hay and straw and a large amount of corn, was destroyed by fire recently.

Memphis, Tenn.—Steve Kemp, 17, and Albert Caldwell, 17, were jointly indicted by Shelby County grand jury Aug. 15 on a charge of larceny, that of stealing 200 lbs. of popcorn valued at \$80 from Lovelace Lumpkin.—P. J. P.

Memphis, Tenn.—Royal Feed & Milling Co. has bought two warehouses and five acres of land on Weakley, at Union Belt Line Railroad, from Caine Steel Co., and will use the property as an auxiliary plant for storage of seasonable products.—P. J. P.

Nashville, Tenn.—Minor damage resulted from a fire at the Hermitage Feed Mills recently, when heat from the blaze starting in the elevator shaft started the sprinkler system and sounded the alarm. The fire was quickly extinguished, by firemen, being confined almost wholly to the elevator shaft. Water accounted for most of the damage incurred.

## TEXAS

Orange, Tex.—August A. Marquer of Galveston, general manager of two rice milling properties, has purchased the Orange Rice Mill Co. from J. Howard Trotter of Lake Charles.

Breckenridge, Tex.—W. S. Jarrett has purchased the Breckenridge Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator. He plans to enlarge the storage capacity of the mill and will store grain after Sept. 1.

Litchfield, Tex.—R. A. Hawkins, who managed the Doggett Elevator at Farwell for several years but who recently has been making his home at Childress, has taken over active management of the Doggett Grain Co. elevators.

Fort Worth, Tex.—On Aug. 2 Mr. McArthur, CCC director grain division, allotted 250,000 bu. of feed wheat to Texas during August about one fourth or less of normal allotments, but better than none.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The decapitated body of James J. Fite, manager and co-owner of the Pitman-Fite Grain Co., was found Aug. 7 beside the railroad tracks adjacent to the company's plant. Mr. Fite became a partner of John Pitman, Hereford, Tex., after buying the J. C. Hunt Grain Co. property. Before this partnership he was Texas grain buyer for General Mills, Inc., here and in Amarillo. He was a member of the board of directors of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and was highly regarded among grain men.

## UTAH

Duchesne, Utah.—The Duchesne Flour Mill, owned and operated for years by E. H. Peterson, has been purchased by a group of men from Duchesne County.

## WISCONSIN

Amherst, Wis.—Rounds Metcalf has purchased a new hammer mill for his local plant.

Knowles, Wis.—Fire caused by slipping V-belts caused a loss recently at the Knowles Produce & Trading Co. plant.

Gratiot, Wis.—Joseph Stussey, Chicago, has purchased the Gratiot Lumber, Feed & Fuel Co. from Fred Hartwig, Monroe, taking possession Aug. 15.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of August, 1944, has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Bloomington, Wis.—Wm. C. Kapp, owner of the Bloomington Feed Mill, has rented the old blacksmith building across the street from the mill and will use it for a poultry house.

Jefferson, Wis.—Joseph Stoppenbach, 82, one of the founders of the Lyle Stoppenbach Malt-ing Co., now known as the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., died Aug. 7. He had been in ill health for some time.

Darien, Wis.—A. A. Huber & Son, who have been in the grain and feed business here for several years, are building a basement under the elevator and installing new mill and shellers and a 2.5-ton mixer. A new electric hoist for unloading grain also has been installed.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Donald Ross Mihills, 56, head of the National Food Co., feed manufacturing firm, died of a heart attack at his summer home at Winnebago Park on Aug. 4. Mrs. Mihills will continue the business with the same personnel, an arrangement requested by Mr. Mihills. Mr. Mihills became the sole owner of National Food Co. in 1925. He previously had been a state feed inspector.

Menomonie, Wis.—Albert Zutter Elevators have purchased the business of Curran Feed & Produce, taking possession on Aug. 1. The transfer includes the retail business on Second st., and the elevator and equipment located near the Omaha railway tracks. Besides their Menomonie property Albert Zutter Elevators owns and operates similar businesses at Rusk, Elk Mound, Chippewa Falls and Jim Falls. C. O. Dodge is manager of the local business that will be run under the name of Albert Zutter Elevators.

The tax paid by United States importers of oats to the Canadian government was reduced, 2 cents per bushel Aug. 11, to 29 cents. Another reduction of 1 cent in the tax imposed by the Canadian government on United States importers was made Aug. 15. At the peak United States importers paid the Canadian government a tax of 47 cents per bushel.

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# European Corn Borer and its Control

By C. J. DRAKE, G. C. DECKER AND H. M. HARRIS, Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta.

In the relatively short time since the European corn borer reached the concentrated corn-growing areas of Illinois and Iowa, its increase in numbers and rate of spread have been greatly accelerated. Its advance across Illinois and deep into Iowa has been from 50 to 100 miles a year.

The last few years, which have been exceptionally good corn-growing years, likewise have been good for the borer. Thus, it appears that weather, soil conditions, farming practices and other agricultural factors most favorable for growing large acreages of high-yielding corn are also quite favorable to the borer. As the borer spread into Iowa during 1942 and 1943, its buildup has been most rapid in the counties of more intensive corn production. In general, the borers are most numerous from Clinton and Scott Counties westward toward the central part of the state. Conversely, the increase has been much less rapid in those infested counties along the southern and northern borders, where corn-growing conditions are less favorable and the corn acreage much smaller.

Slightly more than one-half of the state is now known to be infested. In the easternmost two or three tiers of counties, borers can be readily found in almost any corn field. According to the survey, the average number of borers per 100 plants was 114 in Clinton County, 98 in Scott County and 24 in Muscatine County.

**TIME OF APPEARANCE OF THE STAGES.**—The corn borer passes through four stages in its development: (1) moth or adult; (2) eggs; (3) larva or caterpillar, commonly called borer; (4) pupa or resting stage.

Winter is spent by the borers as fully grown caterpillars largely in tunnels in corn stalks. Some, however, hibernate within burrows in thick-stemmed weeds, others in cultivated plants or even corn cobs. The young larvae, moths, pupae and eggs do not survive the cold winters of the northern states. The fully grown borer is very hardy and when overwintering in its galleries within the stems of plants is not

greatly affected by weather and low winter temperatures.

During May and June, the overwintered caterpillars transform into pupae and the moths issue about 10 days after pupation. The first moths appear in early June and emergence continues into July. They are active at night and can fly anywhere in a community on their own initiative, from farm to farm, or even from county to county. The life span of an individual moth varies from a few days to more than 3 weeks. During this period, the average number of eggs laid by a female is about 400. More than 1,900 eggs have been laid by individual females in cage experiments. The infestation and spread in Iowa are the result of dissemination through flight of the moths.

The eggs are laid in small scale-like clusters, usually of 10 to 25 each, and are placed preferably on the under side of corn leaves. They are very small and white when laid, but soon turn yellow to dark in color as the larvae within develop. Development is rapid in warm weather, most eggs hatching in less than a week. After feeding on the foliage for a very short period, the larvae enter the leaf whorls or other parts of the plant and become internal feeders, and then tunnel the stalk, tassel, or ear until full grown. The moths of the second generation begin to issue about the last of July, and the peak of flight and egg-laying is reached near the middle of August. The larvae which hatch from these eggs become mature in September and early October, and then hibernate within the shelter of their burrows.

Generally speaking, there is a much higher survival of larvae of the second than of the first generation. In both broods, the larval mortality between the time of hatching and establishment in the corn plant is high. This critical time is a very short period immediately after hatching when the young larvae on the surface of the corn leaves (fig. 1) are exposed to the weather and to natural enemies.

**SIGNS OF INJURY AND DAMAGE.**—Early evidence of injury to young corn plants is in the nature of small holes and scars in the leaves. Severe ragging soon becomes noticeable after the borers have begun feeding within the unfolding leaf whorls. Later, whitish frass cast out of tunnels in various parts of the stalks, broken leaves resulting from the tunneling of small borers in midribs, broken tassels, and, as the season progresses, prematurely lodged stalks and fallen ears are characteristic of the presence of the borer. Young borers working in the whorl or tassel are not in themselves serious, but larger borers working in the main stalk at the time ears are developing result in the production of smaller ears and "nubbins" or even no ears at all.

**CONTROL.**—At present there seems to be little prospect of developing any one single remedy or practice that will control the European corn borer. The entire neighborhood should be organized so that each farmer will undertake the clean-up measures needed to kill the corn borers on his farm as well as to carry out the other remedial measures. Success depends upon thoroughness.

Altho parasites may be valuable allies, they merely supplement but cannot substitute for other control measures.

**CLEAN-UP PRACTICES.**—Since the European corn borer spends the winter as larvae in the corn stalks, plowing under all stalks, weeds and other crop refuse capable of harboring the borer in corn fields will, to a large extent, eliminate this source of infestation. Breaking down and then disking corn stalks before oat or barley seeding does not adequately reduce the borer population. This cultural practice may in part account for the rapid increase of the borer population in this area and may

also suggest that Iowa farmers will sooner or later have to adopt practices that will largely eliminate the crop residue hazard each year. Undoubtedly early adoption of such a program would materially retard the rate of borer population increase in the state. Plowing so as to completely cover all stalks and debris in corn fields before May 20 will destroy practically all borers. It is, however, essential that subsequent cultivation should not expose the buried crop residues before the insects emerge.

When infested crop residues are turned under the active borers soon leave the buried stalks, crawl to the surface of the plowed ground, and then enter almost any type of exposed debris in order to escape their enemies and obtain shelter. For that reason, even small amounts of uncovered plant materials in plowed fields may harbor large numbers of borers (fig. 2). When no suitable shelter is available the borers soon perish from exposure to the weather and natural enemies. Thus, complete coverage of debris is most essential.

The use of special plow attachments such as moldboard-type jointers, trash shields or wires with proper attachment and correct adjustment will greatly assist in obtaining complete coverage of stalks, weeds and other crop residues. Equally important too, in securing complete burial of the stalks is the skill of the plowman. Present plowing methods will need to be improved for borer control.

In the late summer and fall as the corn plants begin to ripen and dry, the borers tend to move down so that a large percentage of them are then found in the lower joints of the stalks. If lowcutting devices are used so as to cut corn at the ground level and the stalks are removed, plowing is then not essential before seeding to small grain. The reasons for the need of low-cutting devices are obvious.—Bulletin P. 60.

## Puzzled by Oats Ceiling

Thirty grain dealers from central Illinois met at the Stanton Hotel at Wenona one evening recently to discuss the oats ceiling prices.

It was agreed by those present to pass the hat and raise a fund to employ a Philadelphia lawyer to tell them what to do.

One dealer was heard to remark that he told a customer who wished to sell his oats, to sit down and read the 32-page bulletin and tell him how much he owed him, and he would then pay him.

**The subsidy paid millers to enable them to meet the low cost of flour and high cost of wheat has been drastically reduced by the government Defense Supplies Corporation for the month of August, on account of the present low market price of wheat. The 4.5 cents per bushel allowed for soft wheat has been entirely eliminated.**

Dutton, Mont., Aug. 23.—Spring wheat that has been cut so far yielding 30 bus., winter 35 bus., per acre.—Dutton Farmers Elevator Co., C. J. Walker, mgr.

Boonville, Ind., Aug. 14.—Reports of serious damage to crops by grasshoppers are coming in from several parts of Warrick County. B. T. Bond, county agricultural agent, says the damage to corn, soybeans and other crops will be heavy. Rain is badly needed in this section of the state.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 21.—We have been having some rain and everything is looking brighter. Farmers are encouraged. We had one big farmer in our office today and he said he would have more than an average corn crop and he believed his neighbors would. Oats are disappointing. Pastures are still burned up. Not enough moisture to put them back where they were, but they are growing a little. There happens to be a demand for seed rye, but we don't have any. Farmers sowed rye for fall and winter pastures. Wheat was so good this year, and farmers are needing to get clover on the ground so they will put out another large crop. Last year's crop was a little over average.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.



Fig. 1. Newly Hatched and Hatching Corn Borers



## Distillery Using 20,000 Bus. Grain Daily

The second largest industrial alcohol plant in the United States is now in operation at Omaha, Neb., by the Farm Crops Processing Corporation. The property represents an investment of \$5,000,000 and turns out 70,000 gallons of grain alcohol, 190 proof, per day.

To produce this much alcohol it is necessary to ferment 20,000 to 28,000 bus. of grain daily. The schedule calls for the use of 90 per cent wheat and 10 per cent barley malt.

After the fermentation processes wherein the starches are taken from the grain and alcohol is recovered, the residue will be recovered in the form of distillers dried grains and a high protein soluble feed. Approximately one-third of the grain which is processed will be recovered and made available for feed purposes. Based on a grain bill of 20,000 bus. of grain a day, the recovery will be approximately 180 tons of high protein feed daily. Fifty per cent or 90 tons of this feed will consist of insolubles recovered thru the use of screens, presses, and gas-fired driers. The remaining 50 per cent of the grains or the high protein solubles will be recovered thru the use of evaporators and double drum rotary driers. The protein content of the solubles will range between 28 and 32 per cent.

Electric energy for the plant is obtained from a commercial power company across the street, which also supplies steam thru a 12-in. main. The plant load is 4,300 horse power, supplied at 13,800 volts thru a bank of three 1,000 kva transformers.

Water needed in distilling is obtained from deep wells on the Iowa side of the Missouri River, six 40-h.p. motor driven pumps delivering 6,000 gallons per minute.

Officers of the Farm Crops Processing Corporation are Geo. E. Johnson, pres. and general manager; Frank L. Robinson, J. L. Welsh and Carl A. Swanson, vice presidents; Alvin E. Johnson, treas.; C. A. Sorensen, general counsel and sec'y. It is a defense plant corporation project. Grain for the plant is purchased by the Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

It is boron deficiency, not dry weather, that causes much of the yellowing of the second cutting of alfalfa leaves. This is especially apparent in southern Indiana and was demonstrated in co-operative plots in Ohio County by County Agricultural Agent G. I. Johns, and George Enfield, extension agronomist at Purdue University.

## Soybean Inspections Show Improvement

The quality of the soybeans inspected in July showed some improvement over the preceding month, 87 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 83 per cent in June, according to inspectors' reports to the War Food Administration. Eighty-seven per cent graded No. 2 or better from October through July this season compared with 32 per cent for the corresponding months last year. Only 1 per cent fell in Sample grade compared with 38 per cent last season.

Receipts of soybeans were slightly smaller in July, having shown a steady decrease during the past five months. July inspections were 2,052 cars compared with 2,185 cars in June, 2,874 cars in May, 3,709 cars in April, and 5,066 cars in March. From October through July this season, inspected receipts totaled 80,916 cars compared with 71,437 cars for the same period last season.

## Discrimination Against Grain Alcohol

Geo. Johnson, pres. of the Farm Crops Processing Corp., Omaha, Neb., which operates the local grain alcohol plant, returning from Washington early this month deplored what he called a movement to extend the alcohol program of production of synthetic and ethyl alcohol by oil refineries. This would result in a reduction of production of grain alcohol from factories like the local plant, pile up farm surpluses that would endanger farm and general prosperity and reduce still more the nation's dwindling oil supplies, he said.

Mr. Johnson made this comment after reading a dispatch from Washington saying that Chairman Gillette (dem., Ia.) of the senate sub-com'ite on farm crop utilization had charged that officials guiding the nation's alcohol production program "are deliberately preparing to discriminate" against plants producing from grain in favor of plants producing from petroleum. Gillette said such a move would drive the alcohol plants at Omaha, Kansas City and Muscatine, Ia., out of business.

The diversion of August alcohol production to beverage purposes, Gillette said, probably will result in reduction of the alcohol stockpile to less than 40,000,000 gals., while W.P.B. has maintained there should be at least 100,000,000 gals. for national safety.

## The Many Uses for Corn

When corn makes headlines because of wartime restrictions on its sale, most readers think of corn as food for humans and feed for livestock—particularly pigs—or as seed for planting. But direct consumption of corn in the form of meal, grits, corn flour and corn breakfast foods in 1943 was only about 65 million bushels out of a total production of 3,464,000,000 bus. Feed and seed uses accounted for 3 billion bus. A large part of the remaining 400 million bus. was required for industrial uses, many of them wartime indispensables, says the War Food Administration.

Cornstarch is the basic product for all industrial uses of corn. Cornstarch, variously treated, is going to the battlefield in explosives, penicillin, sulfa drugs, vitamin products, surgical dressings, adhesives, in textile finishes for clothing and shoes. It is used in printing inks, paper, rubber, asbestos, structural insulation board, gypsum board, including the V-boxes for overseas shipments to servicemen; also in shipping containers of all kinds and in fibrous glass cloth.

A bushel of corn will produce 33 pounds of cornstarch. And 33 pounds of starch, treated chemically, will produce 37 pounds of corn sirup or 25 pounds of dextrin. Dextrin is used in making molds for castings, wood veneer glue, labels, stamps, and envelopes. Most corn sirup products are edible, confections, bakery goods, beer, ale, jams and jellies.

Cornstarch is used for the core binder in producing copper, magnesium, aluminum, or bronze castings and forgings; also for brass, steel, and iron. It is used as a fiber in converting bauxite to alumina; and in magnesium production.

Hampton, Neb., Aug. 23.—While the small grain crop was not so good in this territory, we have a very nice prospect for a good corn crop; the big part of the corn is out of the way of drought. We had a very nice rain the 20th. —Carpenter Grain Co.

Wheat ground during the 12 months prior to July 1 amounted to 544,157,789 bus., against 520,240,049 bus. during the 12 months preceding, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

The C. C. C. has announced it will buy wheat in California at 1 cent below government loan levels. Market prices have been weak thru lack of demand. The government purchase price is \$1.56 for No. 1 hard white or soft white in store at Los Angeles and San Francisco.



War Alcohol Distillery at Omaha, Neb., Using 20,000 bus. of Grain per Day and Operated by Farm Crops Processing Corporation



# Field Seeds

**Sidney, Mont.**—A seed store and feed plant have recently been completed by the Occident Elevator Co.

**Vale, Ore.**—Improvements in its seed cleaning plant are being made by the Vale Grain & Feed Co.

**Lawson, Mo.**—A drying crib for hybrid seed corn is being built here by the Peppard Co., of Kansas City.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Their 55th wedding anniversary was celebrated July 29 by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crossland.

**Monroe, Wash.**—A warehouse, 50x75 ft., is being built by the Wolfkill Seed Co. a few hundred feet north of the main plant.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—The W. J. Newby Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, by J. W. Nicolson, pres., Don White, sec'y.

**Britt, Ia.**—The Mullins Hybrid Corn Co. will remove its office and processing from Corwith to a building here purchased by John O. Mullins.

**Bedford, Ia.**—The L. R. Vogt Seed Co. is erecting an addition 54 ft. high to house seed cleaning machinery and provide 1,000 bus. additional storage.

**Rayville, La.**—The Planters Seed & Supply Co. has opened with a complete stock of seed, feeds and fertilizers, under the management of Warren P. Grier.

**Ames, Ia.**—Due to the magnificent response of townspeople, an excess of detasseling help is available throughout Iowa and work is progressing satisfactorily.

**Dakota City, Neb.**—Cedar oats have yielded 40 to 63 bus to the acre this year, and this county will have 5,000 bus of this seed for distribution as certified seed.

**Urbana, Ill.**—The Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n has issued a preliminary list of 32 growers of seed wheat whose 1944 crop has met field inspection requirements.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—The Nebraska Pfister Hybrid Corn Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, by T. C. Woods, W. I. and P. M. Aitken, all of Lincoln.

**Klamath Falls, Ore.**—The Klamath Basin Co-operative has purchased the Klamath Basin Seed Co.'s plant here and an adjoining site for warehouse and retail activities.—F. K. H.

**Clarion, Ia.**—A building of hollow tile, 60x120 ft., is being erected for Hagie's Hybrid Seed Corn Co. to replace the plant burned last year, with capacity to handle 25,000 bus annually.

**Astoria, Ore.**—Afton Zundel has resigned his post as Clatsop County agent to assume management of Engbretson Seed Co., owned by Mrs. A. E. Engbretson and Roy E. Engbretson.—F. K. H.

**Grand Forks, N. D.**—The Reynolds Farming Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, by John L. Whitnack, of Grand Forks, and Henry and Ben Larson of Reynolds, to grow and deal in certified seeds.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Joe Griffin, district O.P.A. director, has appointed a seed industry advisory committee composed of Park Yeats, state department of agriculture, Oklahoma City; Hugo Graumann, Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n, Stillwater, and F. W. Smiley, Chickasha; Frank Keller, Shawnee; C. H. Sanders, Tipton; Sid Barnes, Hobart; Hal Dunbar, Moore; Henry Horn, Oklahoma City; and Dales Johnston, Enid, all members of the trade.

**Atchison, Kan.**—August F. Mangelsdorf, 67, seed man for fifty years, died Aug. 16, at Norton, Kan., where he had been taking treatments in a sanitarium. A heart attack was the cause of death.—G. M. H.

**O'Neill, Neb.**—J. B. Ryan has harvested 32,000 lbs. of brome grass seed from 150 acres. He now has 200 acres in brome grass. This brome grass was originally sown by Michael Holland in about 1900. Mr. Ryan has the largest acreage of this grass in Holt County. He operates the J. B. Ryan Hay Co., handling grain hay, tires, and live stock.

**Alfalfa** should be cut for seed when two-thirds of the pods are dark brown. The seed shatters rapidly and should be hulled soon after cutting and curing, or else stored in a protected place. The regular clover huller may be used but the seed threshes so readily that a grain separator equipped with recleaner and proper screens is satisfactory, say Purdue University agronomists.

**Pratt County, Kan.**, is the winner of the state blue ribbon seed wheat contest for 1944, according to John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n. This county will receive a certificate and a plaque which will be displayed in the farm bureau office. Eleven fields, mostly Tenmarq, were farmed by the contestants, and produced more than 17,000 bus of certified seed wheat in 1944. First prize winner was Earl Rosenbaum, with a score of 95.—G. M. H.

**State College, Miss.**—Growers of certified seed in Mississippi requested field inspection of 9900 acres of small grains this year, and only 45 per cent of the inspected acreage was approved for certification, subject to a favorable laboratory analysis of the harvested seed, according to J. M. Weeks, extension agronomist and secretary of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Ass'n. The actual acreage of small grains approved for certification will be approximately the same as last year, and about 160,000 bushels of certified seed of oats, wheat, barley and rye.—P. J. P.

**Urbana, Ill.**—The office and warehouse business of the Illinois Seed Producers Ass'n will be removed from Carthage to this city. The association, developed in 1937 when the hybrid seed corn industry was spreading out rapidly to farmer growers, was created to give small growers a chance to compete in the hybrid market with major companies equipped with their own plant breeding departments and research laboratories. It was started with headquarters at Pekin, J. R. Huey serving as the first president and manager. It was moved to Carthage about two years ago.—P. J. P.

**Coon Rapids, Ia.**—The large seed corn drying plant of Garst & Thomas will be completed Sept 15, and give employment to 1,000 workers, operating 24 hours a day. Five hundred Mexicans were brought in for the detasseling of 8,800 acres of corn. The portable driers have been sold to other firms and replaced with 10 permanent oil-burning furnaces and fans each capable of handling 90,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The building is 300x100 ft. and has storage for 120,000 bus. ear corn. When the firm started in 1930 it produced 300 bus. from 10 acres; this year its production is expected to be 350,000 bus.—A. G. T

**Portland, Ore.**—Eastern Oregon wheat growers are turning rapidly to a new variety of wheat named Alicel, and to an improved selection of the variety called Elgin. It is found to have excellent milling qualities in addition to high yield, winter hardiness and short, stiff straw. Alicel was originated at the Moro ranch experiment station, but was never pushed very vigorously because it had no smut resistance. After helping bring the percentage of wheat docked for smut on the Portland market from 50 per cent down to less than 5 percent the research specialists were reluctant to see a return to use of susceptible varieties.—F. K. H.

## A Giant Wheat

Individual kernels almost three times the size of ordinary grains of wheat characterize a new variety originated by Anton Zhebrak, professor of genetics at the Timiriazev Academy, Russia.

The hybrid is a cross between the standard hard or macaroni wheat known botanically as *Triticum durum* and a recently discovered wheat species from the Caucasian highlands, called *Triticum timopheevi*. He has patriotically given it the name Soviet wheat, or *Triticum Sovieticum*.

It is from the *timopheevi* that the new hybrid apparently derives its extreme resistance to fungus attacks. The same species has been introduced into breeding practice in the United States; of no economic value by itself, it is prized for the contributions it makes in hybrid combinations.

Academician Zhebrak has also produced a hybrid between the *timopheevi* species and common wheat (*Triticum vulgare*), which has progressed to the stage of large-scale field tests.

Both these hybrids are of the type which geneticists call amphiploid. This means that the full number of heredity-bearing chromosomes in the cells of both parents are added together in the off-spring, instead of being halved and the half-numbers then added. This increased chromosome number often gives the resulting hybrids considerable advantages such as increased size and greater vigor.

The chromosome number for *timopheevi* wheat is 28, for durum wheat the number is also 28, and for common wheat it is 42. The *timopheevi* hybrid with common wheat thus has 70 chromosomes per cell, while the new Soviet wheat has 36.

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## Blue Grama Grass

The best yields of the blue grama have been obtained by cutting with headers or swathers, windrowing, and threshing with small combines equipped with pickup attachments. Combining direct from the field has been satisfactory but gives somewhat lower yields and requires more labor in curing the seed.

Grass seed strippers have been used in the past but yields are usually lower and they should be used only when harvesting equipment is not readily available or when the fields are too rough for combines.

Great care should be taken in threshing blue grama to avoid loss of seed by too much wind. Seed harvested directly with combines usually requires spreading and turning until the seed is thoroughly dry to prevent heat damage.

Interest in harvesting blue grama grass for seed is increasing in Holt County, Neb., according to L. F. Bredemeier, conservationist of the Holt Soil Conservation district at O'Neill.

## Orchard Grass Seed Production Increased

Washington, D. C., July 14.—Production of orchard grass seed this year, estimated at 696,000 bus. (9,744,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, is 20 per cent larger than the 1943 production of 582,000 bus. (8,148,000 pounds) and 60 per cent larger than the 5-year (1938-42) average of 436,320 bus. (6,108,480 pounds).

Altho fields of orchard grass were freer from weeds this year than last, the loss in cleaning is expected to be greater chiefly because much of the seed is light in weight. Several factors contributed to the production of light-weight seed, such as unfavorable weather for pollinating, hot, dry weather in June which tended to ripen much of the seed too quickly, and the fact that many growers harvested their crop unduly early in order to make greatest use of the short labor supply and to reduce losses from shattering and from attacks of army worms (in some localities in Kentucky).

In cleaning the 1944 crop to meet Lend-Lease specifications of a purity and a germination each of 85 per cent or better and a weed content not in excess of 2 per cent, much of the light seed will be blown out along with the foreign matter. Loss in cleaning the seed this year is estimated at 30.2 per cent, compared with 27.8 per cent last year. If such loss actually occurs and production of thresher-run seed turns out as expected, the production of clean seed this year will be 486,000 bus. (6,804,000 pounds), compared with 420,000 bus. (5,880,000 pounds) in 1943.

Carryover of orchard grass seed on farms is estimated at 8,200 bus. (114,800 pounds), compared with 1,200 bus. (16,800 pounds) last year.



New Addition to Plant of Kelly Seed Co. at San Jose, Ill.

and 10,000 bus. (140,000 pounds) in 1942. Most of the seed this year was carried over by a small number of the larger growers, and much of it is of somewhat inferior quality. Carryover of this seed by dealers will be given in a report on the stocks of field seeds, which is to be issued about Aug. 15.—U. S. D. A.

## Will Grow Certified Pawnee Wheat

By G. M. HUNHOLZ

Wabaunsee county, Kas., will have approximately 20 growers of certified Pawnee wheat next year. M. W. Converse of Eskridge produced over 300 bus. of certified Pawnee which will be distributed to twenty growers of Wabaunsee county during early September. The accepted list of growers agreed to the following terms of cooperative wheat improvements before they were approved to receive the wheat:

To produce certified wheat in 1945.

To seed after Hessian fly safe date.

To plow early to assure good wheat seedbed.

## Markups for Interior Handlers of Argentine Corn

Altho the original announcement provided for charges at the port of entry of Argentine corn, interior handlers should be entitled to a second merchandising markup.

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has requested the O.P.A. to take action to protect interior handlers when this matter is decided some time in July.

The first merchandising markup probably will be allowed to the importer of the corn.

Ft. William, Ont.—Boats have been chartered to carry 1,000,000 bus. of oats, mostly to Chicago.

## A Growing Seed Corn Plant

Already the largest seed corn plant, drying 42,000 bus at each filling, additions are continually being made to the plant of the Kelly Seed Co., at San Jose, Ill.

The engraving herewith shows only one of the several buildings that comprise the large group, as under construction during the past winter, adding about 85,000 bus., and making the total storage about 274,000 bus. It is planned soon to add 5,000 bus. to the storage of the elevator.

The demand for hybrid corn made the additional cleaning and storage capacity necessary. The four different offices will now be combined in one office in the new building.

For protection against fire the roof is of galvanized iron and the walls of cement and asbestos. A railroad switch track brings the car floor level with the floor of the building.

## The Labor Shortage Continues

A resolution adopted by the War Congress of American Industry, December, 1942:

The increasingly heavy drains on American manpower are creating a labor shortage that threatens not only the war production program but the nation's food supply as well. Already the withdrawals of men for the Army and Navy, the labor requirements of existing war plants, and civilian services and activities have all combined to bring about critical manpower shortages in certain areas, more particularly in many farm sections. Rapidly expanding war needs threaten equally serious shortages throughout the country as a whole. This situation demands immediate attention if we are to furnish our armed forces and allies the war material and food they need.

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## Grain Carriers

**Mt. Olive, Ill.**—The Wabash Railroad has canceled transit privileges on grain and flour at Mt. Olive, effective Aug. 22.

**Cars of export grain** handled thru United States ports in July totaled 3,985, compared with 4,970 in July, 1943, a decrease of 20 per cent.

**The Ohio Valley Shippers Advisory Board** will meet at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, Sept. 19 and the Trans-Mo-Kan Board at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Sept. 13 and 14.

**Class I railroads** on Aug. 1, 1944, had 37,985 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced Aug. 21. On the same date last year, they had 27,795 on order. New freight cars on order on Aug. 1, this year included 16,451 plain box cars, 2,160 automobile box.

**F. W. Stock & Sons, Inc.**, of Hillsdale, Mich., ask suspension of Supp. 7 to Grand Trunk 309-K alleging it would leave them with no grain rates from points on the Grand Trunk in Michigan to C. F. A. points, jeopardizing their ability to buy grain from Grand Trunk points.

## Dept. of Justice Would Nullify Interstate Commerce Commission

Cut-throat competition among railroads enforced by threats of prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law as proposed by Attorney General Biddle would bring chaos and ruin to producers and industries thruout the country, Joseph H. Hays, counsel for the Western Ass'n of Railway Executives, told an audience of businessmen at Kansas City Aug. 14.

Hays said Biddle's scheme would nullify the freight rate structure of the nation and scrap existing regulatory practices.

The speaker challenged Biddle to disclose his ultimate aims for the conduct of transportation. He said Congress and the public has a right to know whether Biddle plans to "neutralize" the Interstate Commerce Commission and himself take over control of the railroads and other forms of transportation thru consent decrees whereby the carriers either "submit to his dictatorship or be prosecuted in the courts."

"Practically all of the alleged acts cited by Biddle as the basis for his threatened prosecutions," Hays said, "are those which are necessary in complying with the letter and spirit of the Interstate Commerce act and the carefully considered mandates of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Hays' remarks were in reply to an attack on the Western railways launched by Wendell Berge, head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, from the same platform a week earlier. He said Berge's speech had been followed a few days later "by a flanking movement executed by Biddle, the veteran of the battle of Montgomery-Ward," in speeches and interviews at Spokane and Seattle.

"The freight rate structure has been developed over the decades," said Hays. "Millions of rates, covering thousands of different commodities and points of origin and destination are involved. A large portion of these rates were established to meet local needs. All of these rates have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, many after lengthy hearings. Violent changes in their relationships will dislocate the whole industrial and agricultural economy of the nation."

"The ten-year period to which Biddle referred is notable for greater progress in the art of railroad transportation than any other

Effective Aug. 19 new import corn rates will apply from Gulf Ports to Mississippi Valley destinations, for the distribution of corn from Argentina.

**Thirty-six Class I railroads**, whose revenues represent 75.8 per cent of total operating revenues in the Western District, estimated that their operating revenues in July, 1944, were greater than in July, 1943, by 0.5 per cent. Freight revenues was estimated to have decreased 0.1 per cent and passenger revenue increased 2.6 per cent.

**The Richmond Grain Exchange** has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to postpone the effective dates of certain rates in Supp. No. 70 to Seaboard tariff I. C. C. A-7969, effective Aug. 21. Richmond shippers object to the cancellation of interstate rates from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the substitution of the higher domestic rates.

**Grain and grain products** loading during the week ending Aug. 12 totaled 51,184 cars, a decrease of 1,115 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 6,214 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 12, totaled 35,919 cars, a decrease of 458 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 5,772 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

period in railroad history and this in the face of paralyzing financial stress," Hays said. "That decade saw the development of fast streamlined trains, air conditioned passenger cars and a great many other improvements."

"No other industry ever ventured such vast expenditures to improve its facilities and service in the face of such adverse financial conditions. And when the war came the railroads were ready. The war transportation program was not delayed a single moment. There was no delay expanding or reconverting. And the railroads borrowed no money from the government to finance their war effort."

"Biddle knows that if his charges about freight rate discrimination were anything more than sheer damagogy, he could take the complaints to the Interstate Commerce Commission for speedy redress."

"The attorney general is either obsessed with the possibility of becoming a dictator through perversion of the anti-trust act, or is indulging in cheap politics."

## Car Distribution Rules

In Circular CSD 288, revised to Aug. 1, and effective that date (for the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana), Chairman Kendall, of the A. A. R. car service division, has set forth the following rules that will govern uniformly the distribution between shippers of cars available for grain loading at all stations in periods of car shortage:

1. Each shipper of grain will advise the carrier's agent each Saturday of the total quantity of grain on hand tendered for rail shipment. The ratio of the quantity so reported by each shipper to the total quantity reported by all shippers shall be the percentage basis for the distribution of available cars at that station during the ensuing week for grain loading.

2. Each shipper of grain shall make written order on the carrier's agent for cars wanted for grain loading, showing the following information: A. Date of order. B. Number of cars wanted. If for sacked grain order should so state. C. Destinations. D. Date wanted to load. E. Quantity of each kind of grain on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for rail shipment. F. Name of shipper.

3. Orders from shippers served by more than one railroad shall be placed jointly when cars are required from more than one road. Copies of all orders, whether single or joint, shall be sent as information to each of the other roads serving the industry. Such combined orders must not exceed the total grain conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for shipment. Cars will not be furnished in excess of a shipper's ability to load and ship promptly.

Note: The term "prompt loading," as used in these rules, is intended to mean that a car placed for loading not later than 12:00 noon must be loaded and billing instructions tendered on or before 10:00 a. m. the following business day, failing which, such car will be charged against the shipper's allotment as an additional empty for each succeeding day held for loading, or for billing instructions.

4. When a shipper's pro rata share of the available car supply is a fraction of a car, the fraction will be carried to his credit, and he will be entitled to car supply on the basis of the aggregate of such fractional credits.

5. In case one or more elevators at a station are blocked, the available cars shall be distributed as follows: The first car to first elevator blocked and thereafter during such time as elevators remain blocked cars shall be distributed consecutively to blocked elevators in the order in which they become blocked until the blocked condition in all elevators is relieved.

Note: The term "blocked elevator" as used in these rules, shall be held to mean an elevator containing grain to at least 75 per cent of its rated capacity and that the railroad agent has been notified to this effect in writing and other shippers have been given an opportunity for verification. The term "rated capacity" shall be held to mean the capacity filed with state authorities as basis for license.

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## Supply Trade

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—L. S. Strong, Jr., son of Lucian S. Strong, of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., is reported missing in action. He piloted a flying fortress bomber in the European war theater.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Sidney W. Sedberry, aged 47, pres. of the Sedberry Grain Machinery Co., whose hammer mills have come into general use, died recently in a local hospital after a year's illness.

**Bainbridge, N. Y.**—The G. C. Supplee Research Corporation has been formed to provide consulting and analytical and vitamin technological service to food, pharmaceutical and biochemical industries.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Senate committee investigating the war program decided Aug. 16 that the steps taken by Chairman Nelson of the W.P.B. for the resumption of production of much-needed civilian goods will not hamper output for war.

**Washington, D. C.**—Willard H. Dow, pres. of the Dow Chemical Co., has sent an open letter to Chairman Nelson of the W.P.B. asking that controls be removed at once from the magnesium industry, stating that the "Industry is entirely capable of supplying all possible needs of the government, either for domestic use or for export, and the stockpile is of such proportions as to give ample insurance against any kind of shortage."

## Equipment for Civilian Production

Regardless of WPB restricting orders ("L" and "E" orders) to the contrary, permission may be secured to place unrated orders for new tools and machinery needed for civilian production by filing a request by letter in triplicate with the nearest War Production Board Office for the following kinds of equipment: (If granted, WPB approval will be on Form Ga 1977.)

Machine tools, (E-1-b).

Precision measuring instrument and testing machines, (E-9).

Foundry equipment and metal melting furnaces, (E-11).

Elevators and escalators, (L-89).

General industrial equipment, (L-123).

Conveying machinery and mechanical power transmission equipment, (L-193).

Electric motors and generators, (L-221).

Electric motor controllers, (L-250).

Portable conveyors, (L-287).

Unrated orders may, as always, be placed for items not restricted by WPB orders. However, buyers and sellers must observe Priorities Regulation No. 1 with regard to compulsory acceptance of and sequence of delivery of rated orders in preference to unrated orders.

Such permission will be granted only if no suitable existing equipment is available. In attempting to locate existing equipment, applicants will wish to investigate all possible sources.

## Transit Cut from 100 Routes

Effective Sept. 10 the Interstate Commerce Commission has closed 100 routes to carload shipments of seeds and non-transit grain, grain products and related articles, by Service Order No. 222.

The order is designed to move traffic thru more direct routes than from Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, E. St. Louis to Natchez, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Memphis, Fort Worth and Houston.

The railroads are forbidden to accept shipments over the specified routes until further notice. Issuance of the order was recommended by the O.D.T.-I.C.C. Grain & Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee.

# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

H. R. Bird and C. D. Caskey, Jr., report that amorphous (vitreous) calcium phosphate,  $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_3)_2$ , was a satisfactory phosphorus supplement for use in poultry feeds.

**Chicago, Ill.**—In addition to its Chicago headquarters the Poultry & Egg National Board will establish an eastern branch in New York City to develop new outlets for consumer education. At the recent annual meeting the directors approved a budget of \$77,540 for the work.

The feed required to produce 1 gram of gain for chicks, when only the basal ration was consumed was much greater than that required when the basal ration was supplemented with 300 gamma of dl-a-tocopherol per 100 grams of ration, report H. Patrick and C. L. Morgan.

**Alderwood Manor, Wash.**—The Washington Breeders Ass'n, operated by Norman Collins and Roy Montgomery, is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with falsely representing that their baby chicks have received the endorsement of the state agency administering the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Feeding trials were made at the Rhodesia Government Poultry Station to test the value of cassava meal and palm kernel meal for growing chickens and laying hens. Cassava meal was proved to be a good substitute for corn meal and palm kernel meal an excellent poultry feed and capable of replacing pollards.

**Washington, D. C.**—Senator Ferguson asked, "Do you mean to say that the American taxpayers have invested between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000 on eggs we have no use for?" "What are you going to do with all the eggs?" "That's right," replied Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, deputy director of the W.F.A. distribution section, adding, "I wish I knew."

**Washington, D. C.**—Domestic hatcheries in July produced 32,307,000 chicks, or a reduction of 61 per cent from the 83,084,000 hatched in July last year. Hatchings in July were the lightest for the month since 1939. For the first seven months of 1944, hatchings totaled 1,100,820 chicks, compared with 1,410,944,000 during the corresponding period of 1943, a decrease of 310,124,000 chicks or 22 per cent.

Money in circulation jumped \$110,000,000 in the week ending Aug. 16 to an all-time high of \$23,020,000,000.

Lend-Lease has delivered from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 the following products, stated in pounds: Dry beans, 110,385,433; white flour, 420,159,516; agricultural seeds, 39,963,312; corn, 42,600,604; wheat 42,688,650; sugar, 481,644,178; vitamin A fish liver oil, 9,477,849.

## Egg-Feed Price Relationship Less Favorable

The egg-feed price relationship in the North Atlantic states during the first half of 1944 averaged 35 per cent below the near record high of a year earlier. This less favorable relationship was reflected in a decline of about 15 per cent in numbers of young chickens on farms July 1.

Numbers of layers on farms in this area declined more than usual during the first half of the year. In January laying flocks in the region averaged 4 per cent greater than in January 1943, but by June the number was larger than a year earlier by only a fraction of 1 per cent, next to the smallest increase that is shown for other regions.—U. S. D. A.

## Substitute for Yellow Corn in Chick Rations

With 5 per cent dried buttermilk, a mixture of equal parts of ground wheat and barley was practically equal to yellow corn in growth promotion, report N. Nikolaiczuk and W. A. Maw in Scientific Agriculture.

A combination of equal parts dried brewers' yeast and fish meal, fed with wheat and barley satisfactorily replaced the dried skim milk. The studies included the growth and efficiency of feed utilization in four groups of about 100 Barred Plymouth Rock chicks fed in duplicate.

## Less Protein for Turkeys in Warm Climates

The use of concentrates containing high percentages of protein is not recommended for raising turkeys in warm climates like Missouri, as a result of 2 years' studies in which groups of male and female Bronze and Bettsville Small White turkeys were raised to about 30 weeks of age on rations containing four different amounts of protein ranging from 22 to 40 per cent.

It is concluded by E. M. Funk, reporting in Missouri Sta. Bull. 471, that turkeys raised in Missouri and other warm climates consume relatively small amounts of grain until cool weather arrives and if fed high protein concentrates under such conditions may waste protein because they do not use enough grain to sufficiently balance the ration. This is contrasted with turkeys raised in cooler climates where high-protein concentrates may be consumed with sufficient grains to balance their ration.

Distillers have been buying rye recently at the rate of 1,000,000 bus. per week.

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# Feedstuffs

Gluten feed and meal production in July amounted to 68,820 tons, 1,670 tons less than in July 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Brewers Dried Grains production during July amounted to 21,500 tons, against 23,600 tons in July, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. has approved a plan to increase the quota of oil meal to feed manufacturers shipping to drouth areas, and will soon announce details.

Urbana, Ill.—Hog Cholera, What it is, and How to Control it, is a very informative circular No. 578, recently issued by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—The U.S.D.A. reported Aug. 15 that cattle on feed for slaughter Aug. 1 in the 11 principal corn belt states were 700,000 fewer or 41 per cent less than a year ago.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Soo Feed & Chemical Co. of Sioux City, Ia., was fined \$100 and costs in the Dakota County Court on the charge of selling a commercial feed with a smaller content of protein than guaranteed.

Chicago, Ill.—E. P. MacNicol has been elected sec'y of the reorganized American Dehydrators Ass'n, now a division of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Mr. MacNicol is assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers. R. E. Nye of St. Louis is pres. of the dehydrators.

Louisville, Ky.—Clark Yager, vice-pres. of the Ballard & Ballard Co., millers, announced Aug. 16 that the company would be awarded the War Food Administration's Achievement A Award, in mid-September. This award is comparable to the Army-Navy E award to industrial plants. Officials of W.F.A. will present a bright green flag bearing a big letter A, and pins bearing the A symbol and the words "Achievement Award—Food for Freedom."—A. W. W.

## Iowa Feed Institute Meeting

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has sponsored a feed institute at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 25, the Feed Institute of Iowa co-operating.

The feeding of cattle, hogs and poultry will be discussed by able speakers from educational institutions.

## Record-Breaking Sales of Feed in Minnesota

H. A. Halvorson, chemist in charge of the division of feed and fertilizer control of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, in his 25th annual feed bulletin states:

The year 1943 was a difficult one, not only for farmers and manufacturers who were faced with acute shortages of many important feed ingredients, but also for feed control officials because of unsettled and disturbed conditions resulting from such restricted supplies. These limitations naturally resulted in numerous changes in registrations and labels, and caused a much larger number of criticism and adverse notations on official reports than formerly. Differences between composition of samples of rations collected and the registration or labeling information were comparatively frequent. The shortages were most pronounced in the cases of bone meals, animal proteins, and oil meals, and even some of the grains were

Kind of Feed	Estimated Tons		
	1941	1942	1943
Alfalfa meals	3,143	4,612	6,057
Animal by-products	41,672	47,536	61,038
Mixed feed barley and barley by-products	209	1,453	2,107
Calf meals	972	2,528	4,138
Condimental feeds	142	41	73
Corn feed and hominy meal	279	521	317
Corn gluten feeds and meals	601	262	1,609
Corn and oats feeds (mixed)	1,848	8,880	60,536
Cottonseed meals	370	957	231
Dried beet pulp	2,129	5,472	6,701
Linseed meal	14,068	19,761	23,219
Milk products	1,155	1,918	995
Mineral mixture feeds	14,464	23,678	20,930
Miscellaneous feeds	21,913	21,774	21,752
Scratch feeds and miscellaneous poultry mashes	19,521	25,516	32,729
Chick starting and growing mashes	49,187	52,242	92,742
Egg and laying mashes	33,183	51,156	91,842
Turkey mashes	20,466	25,765	25,079
Poultry mash concentrates	49,628	53,280	62,991
Proprietary feeds with molasses	15,394	17,500	20,199
Proprietary feeds without molasses	11,755	11,195	14,107
Proprietary feed concentrates	11,239	27,238	49,362
Rye mill by-products	405	41	156
Screenings, ground	1,815	2,240	3,339
Wheat bran	37,687	49,999	54,014
Wheat standard middlings	44,231	45,594	49,784
Wheat flour middlings	7,247	19,586	18,478
Wheat Red Dog flour and low grade	5,591	11,018	13,203
Wheat mixed feeds	3,761	3,577	7,316
Total	414,075	535,340	745,044

unavailable during at least part of the year in certain sections of the state. Of course, unusually heavy demands for many varieties of feed products for a long period of time are apt to cause shortages. As will be seen from the following paragraph, consumption of feed in Minnesota during 1943 was nearly three times that of 1940, which may be regarded as a normal year.

In 1943, 745,044 tons of commercial feed (having an estimated value of \$43,830,765) were sold for consumption in Minnesota. By far, this represents the greatest amount of commercially mixed and by-product feeds ever sold for feeding livestock and poultry in this state in a single year. On a comparative basis the consumption of commercial feeds here in 1943 was approximately 140 per cent of the 1942 tonnage and about 265 per cent of the 1940 tonnage. In estimated wholesale value all commercial feeds used in Minnesota in 1943 was about 150 per cent of that consumed in 1942 and more than 400 per cent of the 1940 purchases.

## A Large Florida Feed Plant

The feeding of livestock and poultry is a large factor in the agriculture of Florida, creating a good demand for mixed feeds. Jacksonville, the largest city in the state, situated inland from the Atlantic Coast on the St. Johns River and served by several railroads, is well located to supply the Northeastern part of the state with feeds by truck and rail car.

Here the newly incorporated Howard Feed Mills purchased 28 acres of land and a building covering 39,000 square feet of floor space and equipped it for the mixing, handling and storage of feed. The property became available when the former occupant, a can manufacturer, removed to Tampa.

The building is of brick, with large windows. Steel girders and overhang give an unobstructed interior. The interior is filled with earth to truck level, on top of which is a cement concrete floor 6 ins. thick, covered with maple flooring. The roof is of heavy corrugated steel. Fire protection is furnished by 75,000-gallon steel water tank supplied by a 12-in. flowing well, located on the property.

Ample space is available for machinery. Already there have been installed a hammer mill, 2-ton mixer, mixer for making scratch feed, a mixer for making the University of Florida salt sick mineral formulas, and large molasses tanks holding 13,000 gallons each.

A double side track allows the spotting of 16 cars at one time. The plant is served by the Southern Railway, and trucks have been purchased for deliveries in areas nearby.

The proprietor, L. W. Howard, knows the feed business, having bought the Redding Grain Co. at Jacksonville, 30 years ago, and operated



Brick and Steel Building of Howard Feed Mills, at Jacksonville, Fla.



it as the Howard Grain Co., now a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc., for which Mr. Howard continued as manager for several years.

Mr. Howard established a branch at Tampa in 1934 under the management of J. E. Rhyne. Subsequently branch stores were opened in Orlando and Miami.

Mr. Rhyne, who is associated with Mr. Howard, is a graduate of North Carolina State University, where he specialized in poultry husbandry. A year after being graduated, in 1929, he joined Mr. Howard at the Jacksonville plant, and now is sec'y-treas. of the company. They are well acquainted with the requirements of Florida dairymen, poultrymen and livestock raisers.

## Expansion in Alfalfa Meal Dehydration Recommended

The War Food Administration is prepared to recommend priorities for the installation of new alfalfa-meal dehydrators to producers of sun-cured alfalfa meal who will convert at least part of their production without using additional grinding equipment.

War Food Administration and War Production Board have authorized the release of material to expand the annual production capacity of alfalfa dehydration facilities by 80,000 tons.

Although the total tonnage of alfalfa meal now being manufactured is sufficient to meet feed requirements for poultry and livestock in 1944, officials said, it is desirable to substitute the production of dehydrated meal for part of the sun-cured meal production. Dehydrated meal contains more carotene of vitamin A than sun-cured.

## Buying Price of Cuban Blackstrap

The contract price of Cuban high test molasses is 22.5 cents per gallon (equivalent to 2.5 cents per pound of total sugar content); and of blackstrap, 10.6 cents per gallon (13.6 cents per gallon for that portion exported or used in the manufacture of export alcohol and 5.62 cents for that used in the manufacture of alcohol for domestic fuel requirements).

In 1941 the price of high test molasses averaged 6.9 cents per gallon and of blackstrap 4.2 cents.

The United States Government has purchased the total exportable surplus of these products during the past 3 years when the sugar crop income to Cuba aggregated 795 million dollars. In contrast, the income for the immediate preceding 3 years totaled 350 million.

## Feed Sales in Ohio

By J. I. FALCONER

As reported by feed manufacturers to the Ohio Department of Rural Economics the tonnage of commercial feeds reaching the retail trade in Ohio has been as follows:

Feed	1941	1942	1943
<b>Mixed Feeds</b>			
Dairy feeds .....	99,474	117,797	170,805
Poultry feeds .....	204,044	248,730	363,146
Hog feeds .....	61,963	85,373	130,621
Other mixed feeds .....	35,927	38,208	53,727
Total mixed feeds ..	401,408	490,108	718,299
<b>Unmixed Feeds</b>			
Soybean meal .....	77,657	68,082	46,977
Cottonseed meal .....	8,805	10,525	6,620
Linseed oil meal .....	38,120	41,745	40,910
Bran .....	48,876	50,298	56,569
Middlings .....	49,961	52,169	58,603
Alfalfa meal .....	5,579	5,478	3,615
Gluten feeds .....	23,168	26,550	18,850
Hominy .....	30,806	29,531	40,162
Tankage .....	10,451	8,146	4,887
Meat scraps .....	14,084	12,756	9,822
Fish meal .....	1,526	1,389	706
Milk products .....	3,512	3,504	3,644
Other .....	41,571	43,134	56,374
Total unmixed feeds ..	354,116	353,307	347,739
Total (all feeds) .....	755,524	843,415	1,066,038

In 1932 only 289,821 tons reached the retail trade in Ohio.

## Permit Broader Use of Feed Wheat

The Commodity Credit Corporation by a relaxation of the rules now permits the use of feed wheat allocated during September, even tho it were received prior to that time, in feeding all types of animals and poultry, including broilers. Previous prohibitions restricting feed wheat use for finishing out cattle not to exceed "good" grade and for finishing hogs under 240 lbs. are among those expiring Sept. 1, 1944.

The CCC owned 89,386,315 bus of wheat as of July 31, 1944. Feed wheat purchases by that agency during July totaled 24,495,000 bus which slightly exceeded sales of approximately 21,055,000 bus.

## Faster Consumption of Soybeans

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Disappearance of soybeans from the record 1943 crop was 9 per cent greater for the first three-quarters of the season than during the like period a year earlier, as a result of the urgent demand for soybeans for food and feed. With stocks reduced to about the same level as last year and with a 9 per cent smaller crop indicated for 1944 supplies of soybeans for 1944-45 will be less than for the present season but larger than average.

Disappearance of soybeans, April thru June, 1944, amounted to 61,435,000 bus., compared with 68,571,000 in the like months of 1943. Disappearance, October 1943 thru June 1944, was 159,883,000 bus., while in the like months of 1942-43 it was 145,769,000 bus.

Crushings of soybeans for oil for the third quarter of the 1943-44 season, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, were 36,814,000 bus. compared with 43,274,000 during the second quarter and 41,236,000 bus. in the third quarter of the 1942-43 season. Crushings for the first nine months of this season totaled 110,443,000 bus. compared with 103,906,000 in the corresponding months of a year ago, an increase of 6 per cent. Consumption of soybeans for flour and grits for food during the April-June quarter amounted to 653,000 bus. and was only a little more than a fourth of the 2,424,000 bus. used during the January-March quarter. However, consumption for the first three quarters of this season totaled 4,897,000 bus. compared with 4,464,000 bus. in the like period a year earlier, an increase of nearly 10 per cent.

Stocks of soybeans in all positions July 1, 1944, amounted to 48,422,000 bus. compared with 47,385,000 a year earlier.

Based on Aug. 1 crop prospects and a disappearance during the July-September quarter about the same as last year, the supply of soybeans for 1944-45 would be about 192 million bushels compared with 208,305,000 for 1943-44 and 193,155,000 bus. for 1942-43.

## U.S. INDUSTRY CASUALTY LIST

DEATHS ..... 48,500  
CRIPPLED ..... 258,000  
DAYS LOST... 110,000,000



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# National Hay Ass'n's Annual Convention

The 49th Annual Convention of the National Hay Ass'n held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Aug. 14th and 15th was the largest in attendance and the deepest interest in the proceedings for many years. Dealers and their wives from seventeen states registered.

After the opening Monday morning all stood and repeated the following:

I PLEDGE allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

PRESIDENT C. S. MARTIN of Ashland, O., delivered his annual address from which we take the following:

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

After a lapse of two years we are gathered together here to greet and meet our friends and it is highly pleasing to see so many of you present.

When Sec. Sale and myself first considered the holding of our convention this year, we were in doubt as to whether it could be done successfully due to traveling conditions and doubtful hotel accommodations but after an exchange of several letters we decided to sound out our Board of Directors.

We found that the Board of Directors were highly in favor of holding a convention. It was no easy task for your very efficient Sec. to carry these plans through but I feel that he did a wonderful job.

Since we last met two years ago many changes have come to pass and in general we have all encountered more or less difficulty in conducting our business due to shortage of help, tires, gas, etc., but we have all done our bit to help fight this war, I am sure, and we are proud today that we could and can still help to render this service. The feed business, in general, has contributed a lot to help win this war and to most of us it has brought a fair margin of profit for our efforts.

During the past two years, your very good Sec. and myself have tried to keep the National Hay Association on even keel and continuing to function, and while not accomplishing all that we had hoped, yet, we feel proud of what we have been able to accomplish with the fine support of our membership and co-operation of our board of directors.

Sec'y FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis read his annual report in which he said:

## From Secy. Sale's Annual Report

For the second time in the last quarter of a century, our Association is holding a world war convention. The war convention of World War I was held in Cleveland, O., on July 9-11, 1918.

It was presided over by Robert B. Clark of Chippewa Falls, Wis. It was also the Silver Anniversary. . . .

Our esteemed Ex-President, George S. Bridge of Chicago, Illinois, was selected by the Government to be Chief of the Forage Branch, Quartermaster's Department. He served with distinction and credit to himself, and added prominence to our Association which represented the hay industry throughout the Country.

Now that we are again engaged in a war and our men are fighting all over the world, the hay industry finds itself serving in an altogether different manner than in World War I. Today we are in a mechanized warfare. Tanks, trucks, bulldozers and other motorized units have replaced entirely the use of horses as in 1917-1918. They do not eat hay—unfortunately.

The hay industry still is called upon for service and the furnishing of hay in enormous quantities, but not to the army, except in very small amounts at a few army camps. Even the cavalry has become motorized. Now the hay industry is furnishing hay to the farmers who have stepped up their production of beef and dairy products to an unbelievable increase. The farmers have accomplished a marvelous job of producing meat, grains and dairy products as requested by our Government, to feed our soldiers in foreign countries and for lend-lease requirements.

This wide and greater consumption of forage, and diverting large quantities from producing territories to drought areas the past two years, has greatly increased the hay shipping business. With the curtailment materially in the itinerant trucker operations through ODT regulations and conservation of gasoline and tires, more of the hay shipping and distribution has gone back to the railroads. The established hay shippers, wholesalers, dealers and brokers have again come back to a large degree, in their former operations. The hay trade has, generally speaking, again found the hay business profitable.

MEMBERSHIP: Though we have held no conventions during the past two years, our membership has not decreased, in fact, it has shown some increase. On June 30, 1943, we had 155 dues paying members and 10 Honorary Members, or a total of 165. During the past fiscal year we have lost by resignation 2, suspended for non-payment of dues 2, firms out of business 2, and firms discontinuing the hay business 2, making a total of 8. New members obtained total 28, or a net gain of 20. Today our membership is 185.

The year of 1943 marked the Golden Anniversary of The National Hay Ass'n. Fifty years of continuous service to the membership of a trade association, is something to be proud of in itself. . . . Following our 1941 convention a Golden Jubilee Committee was appointed to make preliminary plans for the Anniversary Convention to have been held last year. The

Directors last year, after careful consideration, decided against holding a convention, so our celebration plans are being held in abeyance until after the close of the war.

On Oct. 21, 1943, your Secretary and other prominent hay men from all parts of the United States, met in Chicago at the request of the Office of Price Administration, to discuss features of a hay ceiling price regulation proposed by OPA. Previous to this time price ceiling had been established on Alfalfa Hay in seven far western states. The thought at this conference was to extend the coverage of MPR 322, Alfalfa Hay, to other States, as well as possibly cover all kinds of hay. 2nd Rev., MPR 322, became effective July 3rd, 1944, and it covers ceiling prices on Alfalfa Hay in all States. . . .

FREEMAN BRADFORD, Traffic Manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, addressed the shippers on Wartime Transportation Problems. His address appears elsewhere in this number.

FRED A. VIRKUS, Chairman of the American Small Business Organizations, addressed the convention on The Future of Free Enterprise.

C. S. KENNEY of the Feed Section of OPA explained the Alfalfa Hay Ceiling Price Regulations.

The following officers were elected:

OFFICERS for 1944-45: President, D. B. Tilson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st V. Pres., H. D. Garrison, Blanchester, O.; 2nd V. Pres., J. E. Chicoine, Vercheres, Que., Can.

Directors for 2 years: C. S. Martin, Ashland, O.; E. A. Schumann, Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Kjar, Lexington, Neb.; W. B. Talbert, Jr., Lexington, Ky.; J. W. A. Gordon, Boston, Mass.

Directors for 1 year: D. E. Turner, Rudyard, Mich.; G. T. Cecil, Birmingham, Ala.; W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; and J. W. Easland, LaCrosse, Wis.

The resolutions adopted included the following:

## Ask Equal Taxes for All

WHEREAS, the nation today is losing hundreds of millions of dollars of desperately needed tax revenues, and many lines of private business are faced with grossly unfair competition because of federal tax exemption and other special privileges and favors granted to two rapidly growing types of business enterprises; and

WHEREAS, these especially favored businesses are: (1) cooperative businesses exempt from federal taxation; and (2) governmentally owned and operated enterprises competing with private business; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that The National Hay Ass'n, Inc., urges that Congress subject to taxation on an equal basis with private business all enterprises, whether publicly or privately owned, which compete with private business-for-profit. Such taxation would provide needed revenues and would correct a phase of competitive inequality which has become extremely pronounced with the war-nurtured rise of federal corporation income tax rates to 40 per cent and excess profits tax rates to 95 per cent; be it further

RESOLVED that this Association urges that all discriminating privileges and favors for co-operative and governmental business operating in the competitive business field, such as publicly supplied financing, unduly favorable credit facilities, preference in the placing of government business, and promotional services and propaganda provided by the government, be eliminated and that all competitive businesses be put in all respects on the same basis.

The Ass'n starts the new year with the encouraging support of 22 new members so its outlook is extremely good. President elect Tilson brot ten new applications and five others joined at the meeting.

Argentine corn importations are to be received by the following firms; in the stated number of boatloads: Cargill, Inc., three at Albany, N. Y.; Continental Grain Co., two, and C. B. Fox Co., one, at New Orleans; one boatload each to Universal Grain Corp. and Norris Grain Co., Baltimore; Tidewater Grain Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard & Western Grain Co., New York; Albers Milling Co., San Francisco; California Milling Co., Los Angeles, and Kerr, Gifford & Co., Portland, Ore.

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## Crystalline Riboflavin in Poultry Rations

Dr. G. F. Heuser of Cornell University has prepared a brochure at the request of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., on riboflavin and its use in poultry rations, from which the following is taken:

Riboflavin (also known as vitamin B<sub>2</sub> or G) is a member of the vitamin B-complex. The vitamin B-complex includes a number of known substances as well as several unidentified factors. All of the B factors are closely associated in nature and are found quite widely in natural foodstuffs.

Pure crystalline riboflavin (6, 7-dimethyl-9-(1 d-ribityl isalloxazine) with an empirical formula of C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub> occurs as fine, orange-yellow crystals with a bitter taste. It possesses a melting point of about 280°C. It makes a yellow aqueous solution which shows a marked greenish-yellow fluorescence, especially under ultra-violet rays.

**IMPORTANCE.**—Riboflavin is one of the more important vitamins in poultry nutrition and one that must be given special attention in chick and breeder rations. Like the other vitamins it has specific functions so that a deficiency manifests itself in certain definite ways.

The information available indicates that synthetic crystalline riboflavin can be used for all the functions of riboflavin, namely, prevention of curled-toe paralysis and neuromalacia, promotion of growth and maintenance of high hatchability. This applies equally to the various species of poultry.

Of particular interest is its use in practical rations. It can be included to furnish riboflavin. Caution must be exercised, however, when it is used as a replacement for the riboflavin in natural riboflavin carriers such as milk. This is true because the natural feed ingredients are complex products and supply other nutrients as well. These nutrients are protein, minerals, and other vitamins, especially of the vitamin B-complex. These vitamins are frequently referred to as the associated factors, some of which are probably still unknown.

Crystalline riboflavin will replace the riboflavin of these natural products. Whether results will be satisfactory will depend upon the amount of the associated factors in the rations as a whole. If there is an excess of these factors present in the original ration, the omission of the amount in the natural riboflavin carrier will not be noticed unless a deficiency is created. The question resolves itself into: How simple can the feed combinations be and still supply enough of the various factors besides riboflavin

so that the use of crystalline riboflavin will be satisfactory?

There is available sufficient information so that the riboflavin requirement of the ration can be calculated. Unfortunately, however, the same information is not available for the other factors. The answer for any particular ration can be given definitely only by actually feeding the same. It is known, however, that some of the other factors are also present in animal protein concentrates such as fish meal and meal scrap and leafy materials such as alfalfa meal or grass. Hence poultry on rations containing reasonable amounts of these feeds have responded to the inclusion of crystalline riboflavin. On the other hand, care must be exercised when using crystalline riboflavin in rations which contain limited amounts of animal protein concentrates.

**MIXING CRYSTALLINE RIBOFLAVIN IN POULTRY FEEDS.**—Since crystalline riboflavin is a highly concentrated material (containing 1,000,000 micrograms of riboflavin per gram) only extremely small quantities are necessary. It is therefore not possible to add it directly as is the case with the other ingredients and secure even distribution. The crystalline riboflavin should be blended with a fine powdery substance having a particle size similar to the riboflavin, such as flour or flour middlings. Enough of this material is used to produce a product of sufficient bulk to be handled by the regular mill equipment. The concentration should be such that at least 10 pounds of the mixture should be used per ton of mix.

In compounding rations in which crystalline riboflavin is to be used to furnish the supplementary riboflavin the following procedure is suggested. Use a variety of cereals and cereal by-products. Include some animal protein concentrates and leafy ingredients such as alfalfa meal. Vary the proportions of these ingredients so that the amounts of the known nutrients, except riboflavin, are sufficient to meet the requirements. Calculate the riboflavin content of the ration as follows. Multiply the per cent of each ingredient by the riboflavin value per gram of each ingredient. The sum of these values will give the riboflavin content per 100 grams of the mixture. Add sufficient crystalline riboflavin to bring the amount up to the requirement per 100 grams of the ration. To increase the riboflavin content of the mash 100 micrograms per 100 grams of feed it would require the addition of 454 micrograms per pound or 908,000 micrograms per ton. Since 1 gram of crystalline riboflavin theoretically contains 1,000,000 micrograms of riboflavin, it would take approximately 1 gram per ton of feed to raise the riboflavin content 1000 micrograms per 100 grams of feed. If the riboflavin needs to be raised 60 micrograms it would take 0.6 grams of crystalline riboflavin per ton of feed. In like manner other amounts can be calculated.

It would also be possible to make a blend of 1 gram of crystalline riboflavin with 10 pounds of flour or flour middlings which could then be used as a standardized mix. In that case, 1 pound of this blend would increase the riboflavin content of a ton of feed 10 micrograms per 100 grams of the mixture. The required amount of this blend could then be added to 10 or more pounds of flour or flour middlings which would then be included in the ton of mash.

When using crystalline riboflavin the cost per unit of riboflavin can be calculated directly. When using natural riboflavin carriers the other nutrients must be evaluated as well as the riboflavin in determining the cost. This frequently is difficult to do but must be kept in mind, when making comparative costs of furnishing riboflavin.

**FORTIFYING FEED INGREDIENTS.**—Another method for preparing a riboflavin premix would be to fortify some feed ingredient with crystalline riboflavin to the extent that the inclusion of a relatively small amount (say from 4 to 10% of the material) would furnish the required amount of riboflavin. Since the asso-

ciated factors of the vitamin B-complex are the ones that might be lacking, it is suggested that such feeds as dried distiller's solubles or other fermentation by-products and milk products such as dried whey be used for fortification.

## Wheat Compared with Barley, for Swine

Three feeding experiments were made at the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the relative values of wheat and barley as feeds for swine. There were two summer experiments, one in dry lot and one with alfalfa pasture. In the winter experiment the pigs were fed by means of self-feeders. In each case the wheat-fed pigs gained slightly faster than those receiving barley, but the differences were not statistically significant.

In each case the wheat-fed pigs consumed less grain per pound of gain than the barley-fed pigs. From 3 to 7 per cent more barley than wheat was consumed. At the prices used in this report, with wheat and barley calculated at the same price per cwt. the wheat-fed groups invariably made cheaper gains than the barley-fed groups. The differences per cwt. gain ranged from 14 to 31 cents.

The conclusion is reached that the low-protein wheat grown in the Pacific Coast states is worth from 3 to 7 per cent more than barley as hog feed. The smallest difference between wheat and barley rations was obtained when the pigs were on alfalfa pasture. The largest difference was obtained when they were fed by means of self-feeders.

**Crushing of soybeans** during the quarter April 1 to July 1 amounted to 36,815,000 bus., according to the Bureau of Census. This quantity is only 89 per cent of the 41,236,000 bus. processed in the like period in 1943, with each of the three months running below the corresponding month last year.

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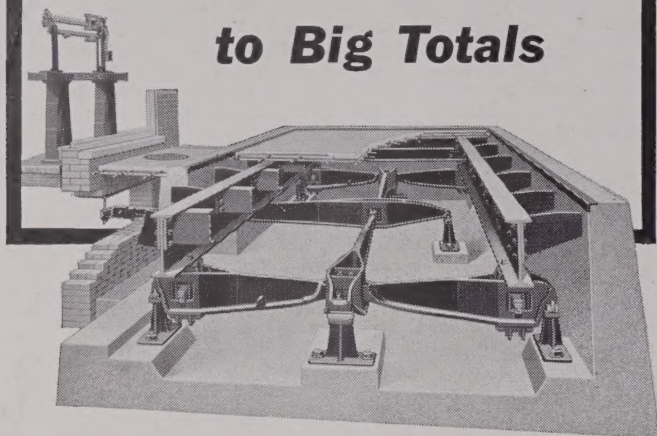
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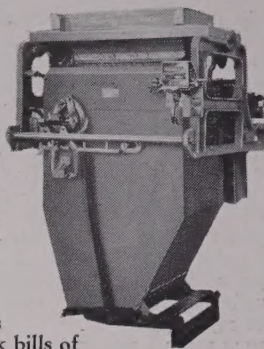


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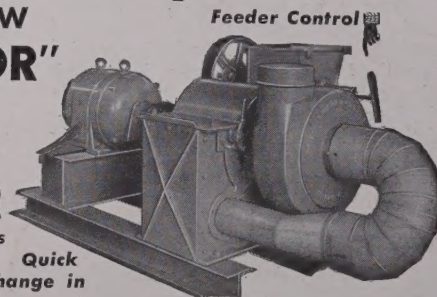
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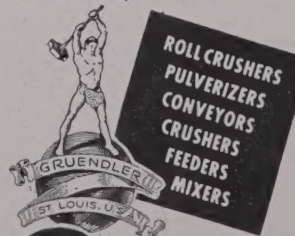
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